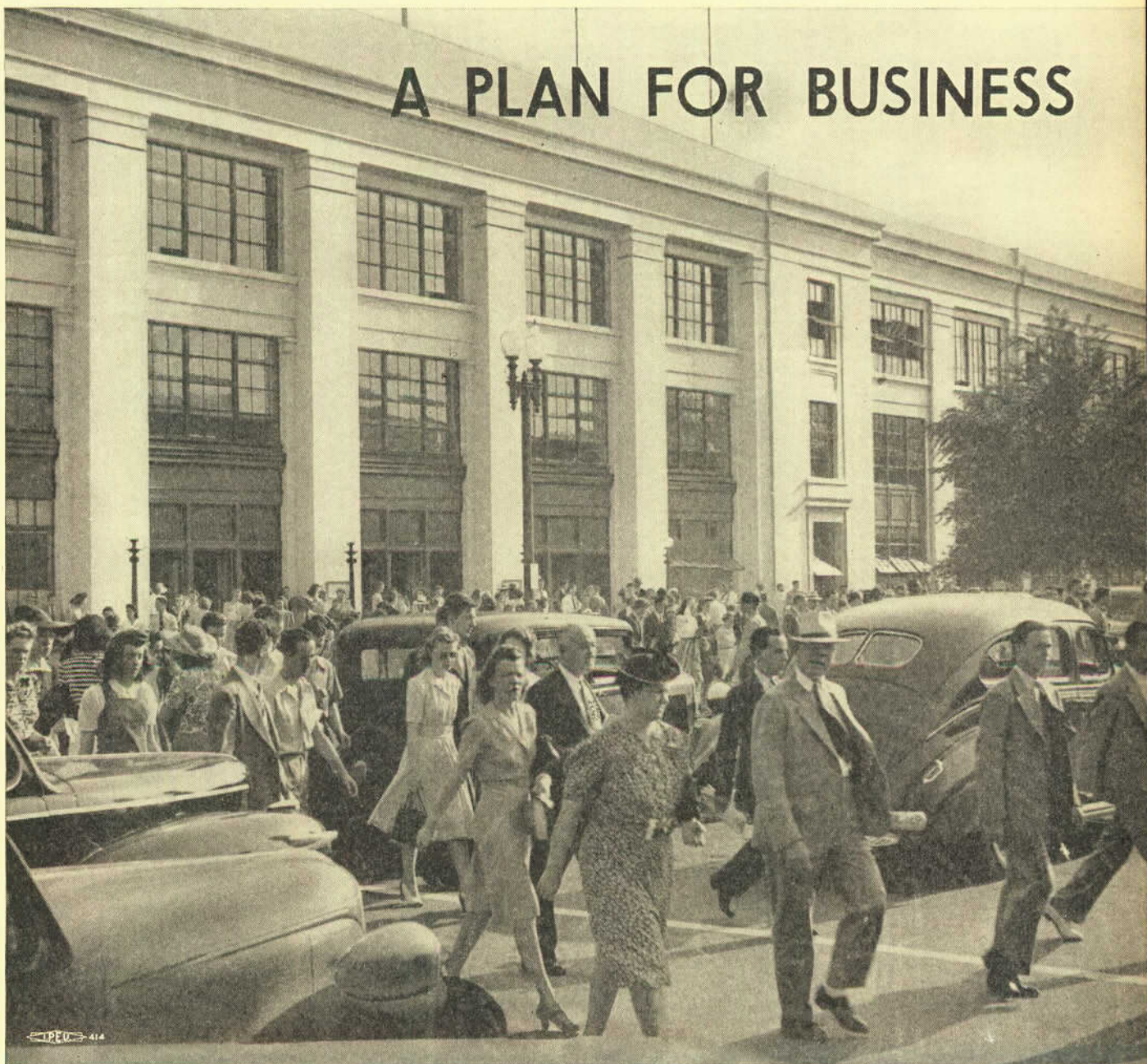
A vertical strip on the left side of the cover features a stylized, woodcut-style illustration of industrial and electrical infrastructure. It includes tall skyscrapers at the top, a bridge with a train crossing it, smokestacks with billowing smoke, a large cylindrical industrial component, a dam with water flowing over it, and high-voltage electrical transmission towers.

THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

A PLAN FOR BUSINESS



VOL. XLII

WASHINGTON, D. C. SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER, 1943 NOS. 9 - 10

RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA

ON EVERY JOB

There's a Laugh or Two!

We had a visitor the other day. Walter H. Hendrick, now a Chief Petty Officer in the Seabees, and long a contributor to this page, dropped in to see us at the International Office.

Hendrick the Roamer, when roaming one day,
Found himself roaming Washington way,
And we bid him welcome here at the I. O.,
And wished him "good luck" when he had to go,
And a fine looking officer he is, we must say.

* * *

ON WATER, LAND AND AIR

Have you ever tried to vision,
Sailors on their ships at sea?
Alert and ready for any season,
They fight to keep the oceans free.

Ships on top, yes, and under,
All the oceans of the world,
Listen to their cannon thunder,
Keeping freedom's flag unfurled.

Losing ships and men in battle,
It has to be that way,
But when the fight is settled,
Ten to one the Axis pay.

Have you ever tried to vision
The battle in the skies today?
It takes courage, that's the reason
Our flyers will lead the fray.

Sure in battle it takes daring,
And our flyers there will be.
They make quick decisions flying
With tons of bombs for Germany.

Now their fighting planes go zooming,
In the battle of the skies.
The rat-tat-tat of guns a-singing,
Swatting Huns and Japs like flies.

Have you ever tried to vision
Our armies fighting on foreign land?
Sent there with tanks and cannon
To help destroy the Nazi clan.

Our armoured troops roll and rumble,
Our men fight to win or die.
So don't give them cause to grumble,
While they fight this Hitler guy.

Fighting now in world's greatest struggle,
To bring freedom to every land,
Let's burst this demon's bubble,
And have our world at peace again.

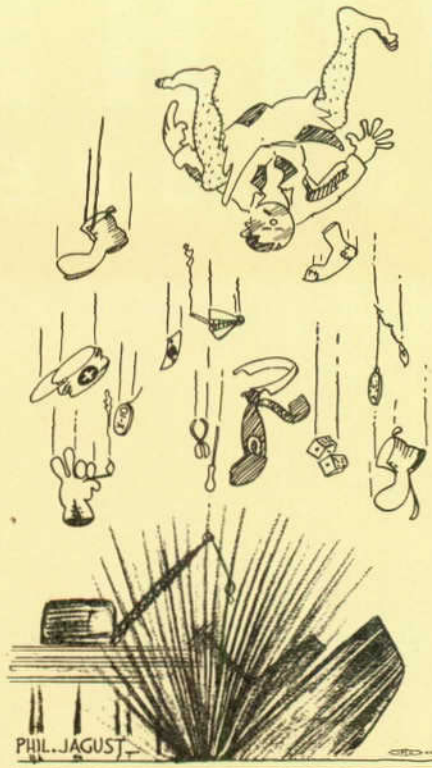
L. H. FOURCHER, I. O.

* * *

THE SCHOOL OF HARD KNOCKS

A bull-necked young fixer named Dicky
Yanked lustily back on a hickey.
It broke at the mould
And cocked him quite cold.
He later admitted, "they're tricky."

MARSHALL LEAVITT,
L. U. No. 124.



DOPEY DAN

Outside the paint shop, near the ways,
"No Smoking" a sign on the bulkhead says,
But warnings, Dopey never could phase,
So he lit his butt with a careless gaze,
And it rained Dopey for seven days.

PHIL JAGUST,
L. U. No. 277.

* * *

ERNIE ON "SWING"

I work in the shipyard at night
And roam the street in daylight.
Many are the sights I see
That fill my heart with glee.

Many school girls and lads,
Many housewives and little tads.
Some are slim and some are fat,
I saw a woman with a screwy hat!

Outside on the street grows a tree—
On the bus—a drunk on a spree,
As we bounce along as in a jeep
A chunky girl tries to sleep.

A lady in front with fingernails red,
Holds a baby with carrot head.
I write this to pass the time, when
It's done—won't be worth a dime!

ERNEST BEAN,
L. U. No. 46.

Our Abe is not going to let us forget our duty to buy those War Bonds every payday.

The Axis' doom is nearing,
And cloudy skies are clearing
With a ray of hope for every enslaved nation;
A Bond out of every pay
Will speed up the happy day
Of tyrants' total annihilation.

A Bit o' Luck,
ABE GLICK,
L. U. No. 3.

* * *

LITTLE ELECTRICAL MORON

The well-known little moron was working in the line crew and the helpful linemen were, of course, educating him. A check at the end of two weeks revealed that he thought:

A down guy was a groundman.
A slug rod was a gun for shooting slugs.
A square washer was an honest Chinaman.
A necking machine was a jalopy.
A Buffalo-grip was a suitcase.
A mechanical jumper was a toy frog.
A light socket was a joint in a transformer leg and a line hose was a stocking for it.
An in-so-later skirt was a girl that kept you out late.

CHRIS. G. BJORNDAHL,
L. U. No. 9.

* * *

Here's a tribute to a fellow union member, Ted Howell, of L. U. No. 1112, who was inducted in the Army on May 24, 1943.

SO LONG, TED!

Well, Ted, the time has come,
In spite of us and taxes,
When you must go and do your bit,
And help to beat the Axis.

When duty calls you gotta go,
But we're all sayin' this:
Uncle Sam's gettin' manpower
That we're a-gonna miss.

So long, Ted, we wish you luck
And all the fun in sight,
But don't you ever dare forget
Your gang at the old Paranite.

We're the best shift on the job—
You know not one can match us.
So think of us back here at home
A-sittin' makin' patches.

We'll haunt you sure, we know we will
For you were here too long
Not to miss our lively chatter,
Our whistle and our song.

And when at night, your work is done
And you are snug in bed,
We'll bet you'll hear the patchroom gang
A-hollerin', "O. K., Ted."

EDNA MILLER,
L. U. No. 1112.

Official Organ of the INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL WORKERS and OPERATORS

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

G. M. Bugniazet, Editor 1200 Fifteenth St., N. W., Washington 5, D. C.

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• This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents. The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.

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Magazine Chat

Readers: Please note a slight change in publication schedule of the JOURNAL announced elsewhere in this issue.

THE ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL welcomes TEAMWORK, a new publication from the Tennessee Valley Authority. It bears the sub-caption "TVA-Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council Bulletin of Central Joint Cooperative Committee".

TEAMWORK is an attractively illustrated and edited publication about the doings of workers in the Tennessee Valley. Thirteen local joint cooperative committees, and six subcommittees are now operating on Authority projects. Editorially TEAMWORK states: "We have all heard of labor and management sitting down at a table to iron out their differences. The cooperative committees go one step further—labor and management sit down together to figure out better ways of doing the job."

Corporal Lester Ewing, whose poem appears in the frontispiece is a bona fide soldier. He is a member of an anti-aircraft company on the Pacific Coast. Corporal Ewing is getting his poems widely accepted in standard magazines, and he is getting attention as the one poet in America who lays bare acceptably the emotions of the soldier on active duty.

Soldier Soliloquy ~



Some day—

Let it not be distant, God,
I'll sit in a cool, quiet place,
It will be spring, I think,
And write in faery stanzas
To a black-eyed girl.

Some day—

Let it not be distant, God,
I'll raise the foolish stein
With hearty lads
And write a boisterous song to celebrate
The fraternity of beer.

Some day—

Oh! Let it not be distant, God,
I know a quiet room
Where I shall sit at night
And make small songs to please
A placid woman and amuse a four-year-old.

Poetry was once a pleasant thing
That now is hard as frozen earth
As glittering as steel
And as bitter as a wound.
Now no man should ever write a verse
Who has not heard a siren wail
The imminent approach of death,
And felt the sting of awful pride
And the freezing touch of fear
At his power and his frailty . . .

But poetry was once a pleasant thing . . .
And some day again iambic shall be song
Instead of snarls and curses that it is.

Oh! Let it not be distant, God.

CORPORAL LESTER EWING



THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS
Entered at Washington, D. C., as Second Class Matter. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in
Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 28, 1922.
SINGLE COPIES, 20 CENTS \$2.00 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE



VOL. XLII

WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER, 1943

NOS. 9-10

What Is It That AMERICAN BUSINESS Wants?

The publication of Edgar M. Queeny's "Spirit of Enterprise" and Beardsley Ruml's "Government, Business and Values" creates occasion for examination of the question "a plan for business."

MR. EDGAR M. QUEENY, meet Mr. Beardsley Ruml. Both of you are business men. Both of you have written important books, published during the last month. Both of you are concerning yourselves with the stirring problems of the present generation. The conclusions reached by you and your thinking, affects organized labor and every other segment of the underlying population.

Mr. Queeny is president of the Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis. This company may be described as a modern business arising to prominence in the last 10 years, putting on the market 300 or more products in the field of plastics, chemicals and such important new merchandise. Mr. Queeny is also a banker and he is a director of the American Airlines, Inc. He served in the first World War. He has been active in the National Association of Manufacturers. He is a Republican and is interested in education. Mr. Queeny is also a graduate of Cornell University.

Mr. Ruml is also a business man, treasurer of the R. H. Macy and Co., New York City, one of the leading department stores in the world. He is also chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York City. At one time Mr. Ruml was in the steel business. He is an adviser to the National Resources Planning Board in Washington. He is interested in art and he is a graduate of Dartmouth College, and has a Ph.D. from the University of Chicago.

TWO TITANS OF BUSINESS

Without apologizing at all for the term, it may be accurately stated that these two men are titans of modern business. Mr. Queeny certainly has left his mark on the National Association of Manufacturers, and Mr. Ruml has become almost a by-name in American newspapers because of his connection with the pay-as-you-go tax plan. What these two titans think about business, about govern-

ment, about labor, is important to every citizen in the United States. No doubt what they continue to think on these subjects will have a marked effect on the future of America. It is important for labor to measure the value of their ideas against the aspirations and aims of labor itself.

The publication of their respective books at this hour in America's development, probably marks some change in the attitude of business men toward ideas. There is plenty of punch in their books, but there is a tendency toward thoughtfulness—toward a respect for historical concepts not hitherto observed in captains of business. Business men have been long on action and short on thought. In truth, one might also add that Americans have been long on action and short on thought. We have been busy building a continent, erecting a new nation, and creating the highest standard of living in the world, and this has taken much sweat and labor, and has not given time for reflection or writing. But as the world goes to pot and as revolutionary changes sweep over the world, it is necessary that some sweaty thinking be done toward adjusting the United States to a new order, whatever that may be. What is it that Mr. Edgar Queeny wants, and what is it that Mr. Beardsley Ruml wants?

Mr. Queeny closes his book, "The Spirit of Enterprise," with this statement: "To realize the four freedoms, we need only one freedom—Freedom!"

Place over against this high-sounding statement of Mr. Queeny's this paragraph from Mr. Ruml's book, "Government, Business and Values":

Mr. Queeny closes his book, "The Spirit of Enterprise," with this statement: "To realize the four freedoms, we need only one freedom—Freedom!"

Place over against this high-sounding statement of Mr. Queeny's this paragraph from Mr. Ruml's book, "Government, Business and Values":

MEET JOE—AVERAGE AMERICAN

"Here is an average American citizen. His name is Joe, decided upon by his mother and agreed to by his father. It is a balmy spring day and Joe is standing on a street corner after lunch (table d'hôte

65c, no tipping) wondering whether he will have another cigarette (15c for 20, plus 3c sales tax) before he goes back to work (shift goes on at 12:50). He has just been transferred (by the company with the approval of the union) to Department 24. That's a three-shift department so he will have to take his turn before long on the late shift, but it pays more. Well, he's paid his income tax (law by the Federal Congress, regulations by the Bureau of Internal Revenue), and he's paid for his auto license (state revenue act), but he's got a ticket in his pocket for going through a traffic light (municipal code), and that will probably be at least two bucks (determined by the judge in the traffic court). It's his regular night (old tribal ruling) to take his wife (state code) to the movies (billing by XYZ Distributors), but a special meeting of his union (chartered by the International in Washington) has been called (by the local executive committee) and he'll have to do that first. Besides, some papers have to be filled out for his daughter's baptism (ecclesiastical regulation), so, maybe no movie until next week. Well, that's all right by him. He decides there isn't time to have a cigarette, and turns to go into the plant. He tries to get in through a door marked EXIT and a watchman from inside pushes him out and tells him to go in where he should. Joe, our average American citizen, shrugs his shoulders and quietly goes in the next door at the right, without resentment and at peace with the world."

AT ODDS ON PLANNING

Another marked difference between Mr. Queeny and Mr. Ruml is indicated by their attitude toward planning. Mr. Queeny's particular aversion is central economic planning. He says: "It is not necessary to socialize our economy through central economic planning in order to provide adequately for the so-called lower third."

Mr. Ruml said:

"In certain quarters there is a prejudice against the word 'planning,' a prejudice which probably springs from apprehension that planning may lead us into a regimented way of life. I feel that just the opposite is the case. Planning is to regimentation both antithesis and antidote. Regimentation springs up after planning has failed. Regimentation must depend on force and violence to implement its intuitions and its fanatic will. Free, open, democratic planning, thinking about our national future out loud, will contribute to the success of our form of

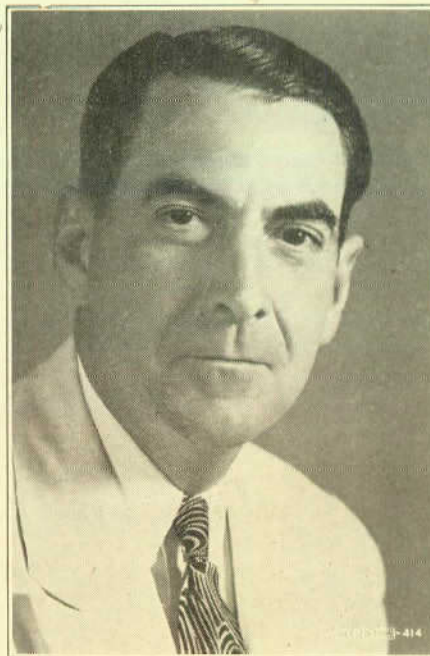
government by bringing abiding satisfactions in the American way of life. Thus, planning will render regimentation, always distasteful, unnecessary."

Mr. Queeny's book is a passionate partisan statement. It is aimed primarily against what he calls the "New Deal," Veblen socialism, and central economic planning. Much of it is a history, from a big business man's point of view, of the past 12 years in American life. It is a defense of the business man, and it is a defense of the rich; and although Mr. Queeny and Mr. Ruml seem to be on the opposite sides of the fence, they agree strongly that American life should remain free and it is essential to preserve free enterprise if American life continues to remain free.

Much of Mr. Queeny's book is conceived in anger and written in anger. Mr. Queeny is "mad," and we suspect that he is "mad" because he feels that business men have lost prestige and have been pushed a little further from the throne than is their wont. This does not write Mr. Queeny down as a black reactionary. When one discounts his passion and his anger, one can discern a sincere effort on the part of this big business man to make a contribution to economic thinking and to make honest suggestions toward improving American social relations. Mr. Queeny has a platform and it reads something like this:

A PLATFORM FOR ACTION

1. Some form of a national incorporation law to control monopoly and establish free competition.
2. Elimination of all interlocking directorates by prohibiting any directors from profiting, directly or indirectly, by a transaction between the company and any firm or other business with which that director was connected.
3. Prohibition by investment banker-directors of promoting mergers for profit.
4. A reform of the press, making it more responsive to free speech and democratic control.
5. Forcing the newspapers to divorce their commercial radio stations from their newspaper interests.
6. Changing the law creating the Securities and Exchange Commission so as to eliminate irritations but fully protecting the public against bad stocks.
7. Abolishment of the National Labor Relations Board but full guarantees for collective bargaining. "Employers should be prohibited from labor spying and discrimination of any kind against labor." Lock-outs should be illegal.
8. Congress should leave no justified doubts as to the continuance of property rights.
9. A reform of the tax system. Income tax rates should be reduced drastically.
10. Profits and wealth should go to men only when they contribute something new and useful, or make something of better quality at lower cost.
11. A sound social security program, what Mr. Queeny calls "voluntary socialism." America's improvement in technol-



EDGAR M. QUEENY

ogy should be made to pay for this fundamental social security program.

This is a platform worthy of the attention of every American and every labor man. We suspect, however, that Mr. Queeny's anger has beclouded for the moment his intellect and has prevented him from seeing the relation of government to business.

Mr. Ruml is more lucid on this point. Mr. Ruml says: "It is inescapable that the national state, through an explicit and implemented fiscal and monetary policy, must complement and supplement the activities of private business in the maintenance of high production and high employment."

Both of these books are stimulating. Neither book shows any animus against organized labor or collective bargaining. Both seem to support collective bargaining as a process and as an advance in human relations. We suggest that it would be an excellent thing if more business men wrote books, because by writing books men clarify their ideas, communicate their ideas to their fellows, and help build a new tradition and a better way of life in America.

WHAT OUR BRITISH NEIGHBORS THINK

In comparison with this thinking of two leading American business men, it is well to look toward England. What are British business men thinking about these days? I. A. R. Wylie, an American writer, in a recent book called "Flight to England," gives a good picture of what the British industrialists are thinking and doing in this hour of the world's regeneration:

"Industrialists are invaded today by a growing sense of the inevitability of change, which they accept without bitterness. There's a truer patriotic feeling, arising from a conscious respect for

British ideals and the progressive gains in the past in which all classes have had a hand. . . . A reawakening of conscience: They (the industrialists) ask themselves what they have done to earn past privileges and what they are doing in return for them today. An industrial career is now a metier and not merely a road to private acquisition.

"Government control has come to stay.

"It is fairly safe to make the generalization that the more educated an employer is, the more he sympathizes with the claims of labor and the more easily he overlooks the excesses due chiefly to ignorance. . . . They (the industrialists) must learn history, humanities, perhaps the classics. For them the learning of industrial 'technique' is of secondary importance: in their case, if anywhere, the achievement of the ultimate function of education—to impart character and to teach the understanding of men—is the supreme necessity.

"I believe that the trading and bargaining instinct is quite highly enough developed in our civilization and that an artificial fostering of it is not only immoral but economically unsound in the long run. Extravagant advertising and high-pressure salesmanship are directed to selling things to people who do not really want them. (I believe this to be a more insidious evil than street-corner betting.) It would be better to teach the public to resist the blandishments of salesmen and advertisers.

"My own belief is that the total elimination of the speculator from the industrial field would do measureless good and very little harm. As regards the gambling in stocks and shares in existing companies I cannot see that this benefits industry in any way whatever. It has no more merit of any kind than gambling over games and it has many very serious consequences. . . ."

Oh, the eagerness and freshness of youth! How the boy enjoys his food, his sleep, his sports, his companions, his truant days! His life is an adventure, he is widening his outlook, he is extending his dominion, he is conquering his kingdom. How cheap are his pleasures, how ready his enthusiasms! In boyhood I have had more delight on a haymow with two companions and a big dog—delight that came nearer intoxication—than I have ever had in all the subsequent holidays of my life. When youth goes with it. When manhood comes, much comes with it. We exchange a world of delightful sensations and impressions for a world of duties and studies and meditations. The youth enjoys what the man tries to understand. Lucky is he who can get his grapes to market and keep the bloom upon them, who can carry some of the freshness and eagerness and simplicity of youth into his later years, who can have a boy's heart below a man's head.

—John Burroughs.

Relation of Business, GOVERNMENT and LABOR

By BEARDSLEY RUMI, Treasurer, R. H. Macy Company

Excerpts from a recent address by Mr. Rumi—by permission.

HERE is another deep influence that may explain in part this insistent demand on the part of people generally, that something be done now about planning for the period to follow the war. We are a well-educated people, and we know that, even recognizing wonderful material advances, the scientific and technical progress of the last hundred and fifty years has never truly ripened in terms of human betterment. We know that in our country, to go no farther afield, we had a decade of mass unemployment of men and machines, and before that we were worried about what we called "technological unemployment." We know that during the 30's alone in the United States, we lost forever a product of goods and services which would have amounted to more than two hundred billion dollars. Not only for these material things, but for other values lost as well, we want in the future that this product be created, conserved, and applied to the increased welfare of us all. We, in America, expect this fruition of our energy, our skill and our resources, and it is therefore natural that we should be sympathetic with, and that we should encourage leadership wherever it arises that points the way toward the realization of these expectations.

ATTITUDE OF BUSINESS MEN ENCOURAGING

It is particularly encouraging that business men have already begun to give thought to what business itself can do to help make real the benefits of high employment. Most of you, I am sure, have heard something of these activities. Individual businesses, local chambers of commerce, state and national associations of business men are developing their plans. One new organization, with which many of you are doubtless familiar, the Committee for Economic Development, has taken the peacetime expansion of private business as its first and single job. ***

Today most business men agree that the elimination of mass unemployment is the first requirement for the postwar period. Many will go so far as to agree that unless mass unemployment can be eliminated under a system of private business enterprise, private business enterprise will be supplanted by some other arrangements for the production and distribution of goods and services. The demonstration of what we are able to produce under the rules of a wartime economy is unanswer-

Frank discussion of moot problems by well-known leader of business

able evidence of what machines and men and organization can accomplish if their technical capacities are given full rein. And we know that at the present time, with the newness of the wartime conditions under which we are working, the organizational and administrative arrangements are of much less effectiveness than they will become with longer experience. And so, for these good reasons, business men are giving thought to the responsibilities of private enterprise in doing its full part in achieving high production and high employment in the postwar period. I hasten to say that as far as I know, these business men would in every case subordinate this thinking about postwar employment to efforts directed toward the winning of the war, and each, in his capacity as a business manager, has made sure that his responsibilities for present wartime production are being efficiently discharged.

REWARDS OF SUCCESS

Although the task is difficult, the rewards of success are so great from every material and human point of view that it is an effort which can be undertaken with real zest and enthusiasm. Little differences of opinion and petty special interests become insignificant and can be brushed aside in view of the prospect that lies ahead. Business is definitely committed to take the initiative and to do its proper part.

But it would be folly to expect that business can make the transition from full wartime employment to high peacetime employment without cooperation from public government at every level—federal, state and local.

These measures of cooperation between government and business are good, but in my opinion they are not enough. In addition, we require for success in the attack by business and government on the danger of mass unemployment, a commitment on the part of government that, through an explicit fiscal and monetary policy, it will act when business, as business, cannot act to sustain employment and effective demand.

To put it in another way, it is inescapable that the national state, through an explicit and implemented fiscal and



BEARDSLEY RUMI

monetary policy, must complement and supplement the activities of private business in the maintenance of high production and high employment.

To make this proposition more effective than a mere statement of intent, there are a number of corrective measures that the government should adopt on its own behalf and for the sake of its own effectiveness. At the present time, even if a fiscal and monetary policy to complement and supplement the activities of private business were generally agreed upon, there is no possibility under the present organization of the federal government of its being made operative or effective.

There are three principal causes for this inadequacy, and ways must be found for eliminating them, or at least reducing the severity of their influence.

CHANGES THAT MUST BE MADE

The first change that needs to be made is in the organization of the administrative branch of the federal government. The administration of any fiscal policy at all, calls for cooperation among agencies and for singleness of policy in at least several respects: the federal budget; the federal lending policy at home and abroad; the credit and monetary policies under the jurisdiction of the Federal Reserve System; the creation and refunding of federal debt, which is now managed by the Treasury; the tax program; and, possibly, the activities of the Securities and Exchange Commission. These several functions are all intimately associated in giving reality to any governmental fiscal and monetary policy designed to cooperate with private business in achieving high productivity and high employment. These functions are scattered among several departments and agencies, and, during the 30's, there was clear evidence of conflict in basic policy. This meant that during that period the administration had no consistent or continuing fiscal policy and was unable to use the full power of fiscal

(Continued on page 378)



Courtesy Utah Power and Light Co.

Men attend boilers which turn wheels to generate low-cost electricity.

Industrial Worker Has 8 KILOWATTS *at Command*

(First in a series of articles on the magnitude and efficiency of private power.)

PROBABLY no single enterprise has a greater stake in the welfare of a community than has the electric utility company which serves it. For its sales fluctuate directly with the rising and falling prosperity of the surrounding area.

Conversely, no enterprise is as vital to the community as the utility which supplies its factories, homes and hospitals with electric power and light.

The interests of the two are inseparably bound together.

In wartime we realize more appreciatively than ever, the complete dependence of the nation upon the efficient and uninterrupted operation of its power industry. For without it our customary activities in production, transportation, communication and commerce would be impossible.

In the United States, where more work is performed by power than in any other section of the globe, electric current carries the lifeblood of our entire war effort.

TREMENDOUS INCREASE IN POWER

At the close of the first World War the average American industrial worker had

In 1918 worker was supplied only 2.5 kilowatts. Today this great power has been more than doubled. Private companies advance

2½ kilowatts of electrical power at his fingertips, but today he has 8 kilowatts. American industry is now 90 per cent electrified.

Total installed capacity in the United States at the close of 1942 was 46½ million kilowatts. Output for the year, according to reports of the Federal Power Commission, reach the all-time peak of 188.8 kilowatt-hours, a gain of 12 per cent over 1941.

While this great increase in power production was taking place, major changes were occurring in corporate structure within the electric utility industry.

The Holding Company Act, passed by Congress in 1935 to prevent the milking of small operating units by controlling organizations and administered by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), constrains each public utility holding company and its subsidiaries to

limit their business to a single, geographically integrated system.

In addition the law compels corporate simplification, requiring under its so-called "death sentence" clause the ultimate elimination of upper controlling concerns where holdings have been steeply pyramided above the operating level.

By the middle of last November more than 100 operating utility subsidiaries had been severed from their parent holding companies in accordance with the Act. Most of the divestments were accomplished through sale; occasionally they occurred through transfer or exchange of stock. The vast majority of these divestments were effected under voluntary plans for compliance with SEC orders.

THE ASSOCIATED GAS AND ELECTRIC SET-UP

The Associated Gas and Electric system, America's largest electric utility network, at one time was composed of over 500 subsidiary companies. By June 1, through mergers, sales and other methods, the number had been reduced to about 100. Present blueprints for the Associated organization call for its ultimate breaking down into four substantially integrated mechanisms comprising:

- I. New York-Northern Pennsylvania area
- II. Eastern Pennsylvania-New Jersey area
- III. Western Pennsylvania area
- IV. Florida-Georgia area

The North American Company, top holding concern for the second largest utility system, was ordered by the SEC to divest itself of some 80 subsidiaries and to confine its holdings to the unit now controlled through its Union Electric Company of Missouri. Recently the directors of North American voted to liquidate entirely, despite the fact that it still has a case pending before the U. S. Supreme Court challenging the constitutionality of the Holding Company Act. The Court agreed last spring to review the case, but four of its justices were disqualified from participating because of illness during the hearings or previous activities in connection with either the company or the enactment of the law. This left but five qualified justices or less than the legal quorum of six to decide the case before the close of the spring session.

NORTH AMERICAN EFFECTS CHANGES

To effectuate the changes required by the SEC, North American proposes the formation of four temporary regional holding companies to head its major subholding and operating units now held under (1) the Union Electric Company of Missouri, (2) the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company, (3) the Wisconsin Electric Power Company and (4) the Washington Railway and Electric Company. Later the temporary holding companies will also be dissolved, leaving the

units divorced from each other. A fifth major sub-holding and operating unit in the existing system, the North American Light and Power Company is already in the process of liquidation.

The powerful Electric Bond and Share Company, after a desperate fight through the Supreme Court whereby SEC orders were sustained, faces the dissolution of at least five major sub-holding companies:

American and Foreign Power Company, Incorporated
American Gas and Electric Company
American Power and Light Company
Electric Power and Light Corporation
National Power and Light Company

The National, having sold or otherwise disposed of its interests in the Houston Lighting and Power Company (not without some difficulty) and certain other assets to obtain funds with which to retire its outstanding indebtedness, expects to exchange the stocks which it holds in its remaining primary subsidiaries (Carolina Power and Light Company, Birmingham Electric Company and Pennsylvania Power and Light Company) for its own outstanding stock and then to dissolve. National may be one of the first major holding companies to be obliterated under the "death sentence" clause of the Act.

Similar structural changes are being effected along these lines in numerous other utility systems at this time. Many "orphaned" operating units are being sold to the municipalities which they serve. Outstanding in this move has been the San Antonio Public Service Company.

POWER INDUSTRY AND NATION MUTUALLY DEPENDENT

Just as the power industry and the nation at large have mutual stakes in each other, and as the operating company and the area it serves have a community of interests in each other, so also the company and its employees are each vitally concerned with the activities and well-being of the other.

A healthy spirit of cooperation between labor and management in the utility industry often performs wonders in the line of industrial progress or in achieving a mutually desired goal.

It was quiet, efficient teamwork of this nature which enabled the members of our L. U. No. 965, of Beaver Dam, Wis., and their employer, the Wisconsin Power and Light Company, to bring down the number one spot for the firm from the entire electric utility industry in the U. S. Treasury's War Bond Drive of last spring. The June 12, 1943, issue of *ELECTRICAL WORLD* relates:

"Credit for achieving the record-breaking 15.3 per cent of payroll allotted to War Bonds must be equally divided among management, labor and personnel of the company as a whole. Management provided a well-organized plan for reaching all employees with the War Bond story. Labor-group leaders provided a novel "bond-bonus" idea that carried the program over the top and on to a record. And, finally, the company employees,

through their unselfish and enthusiastic acceptance, insured the complete success of the plan.

"Had any one of these groups failed in its responsibility or contributed less than whole-hearted support, mediocre performance would have followed. As it was, mutual cooperation provided the extra spark that turned mediocrity into record-breaking success."

I. B. E. W. RELATIONS WITH UTILITIES

Let us look more closely at the relationships between our organization, the INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, and this sprawling giant, the electric utility industry.

The first generating station for the commercial production and sale of electricity was established in New York City in 1882. Nine years later the I. B. E. W. was founded by a handful of electrical workers gathered in St. Louis.

The I. B. E. W. grew as the industry grew. Today it numbers more than 300,000 members. It extends from Alaska to Panama and from Newfoundland to the territory of Hawaii. Its members follow the call of electricity to the farthest corners of the earth.

Of the new locals welcomed into the BROTHERHOOD within the first eight months of the year, 34 have been chartered as strictly within the electric utility branch of our organization's authority. In addition many new locals of "mixed" jurisdiction have members employed by utility companies.

The I. B. E. W. has enjoyed contractual relationships with its employers in

the electric power industry since the turn of the century. At present it has written agreements governing wages and working conditions with some 200 power companies. This figure is more impressive than may at first appear, for many of the agreements cover multiple local unions serving a wide geographical area.

Our agreements with the New York State Electric and Gas Corporation and with the Montana Power Company and the joint agreement with the Northwestern Public Service Company and the Dakota Public Service Company each embrace as many as 11 separate locals.

UTILITY CONTRACTS WITH OUR LOCALS

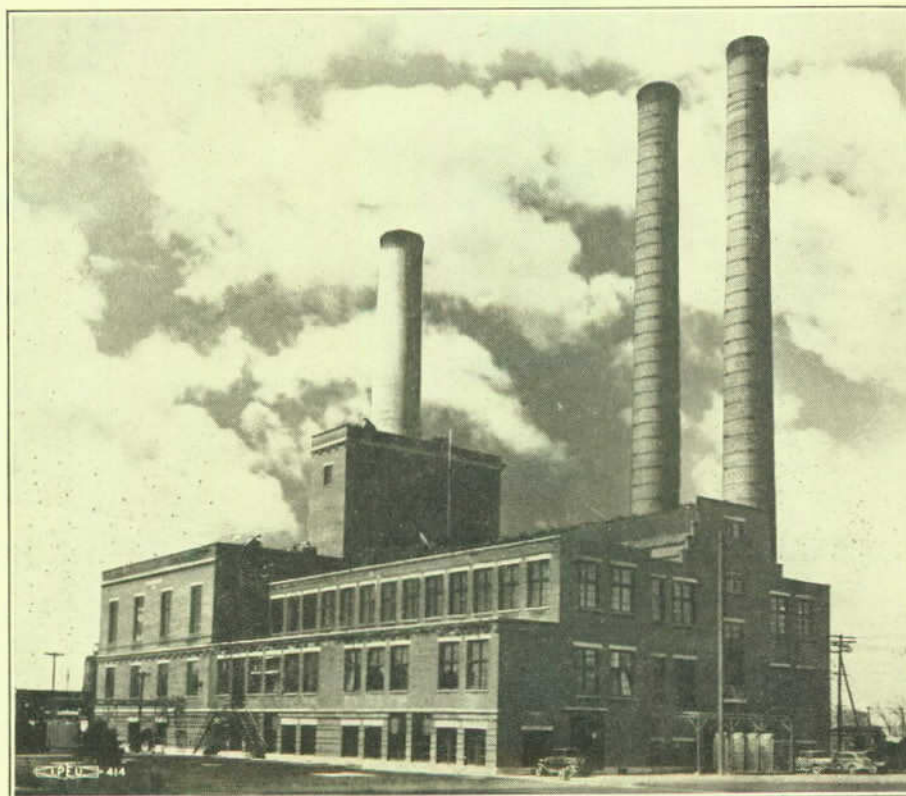
Labor contracts with other large power concerns covering several I. B. E. W. locals include, among others, the Public Service and Electric and Gas Company, 10 locals in New Jersey, the Alabama Power Company, eight locals, the Otter Tail Power Company, seven, the Jersey Central Power and Light Company, the Virginia Public Service Company and the Georgia Power Company, six each.

The reverse situation is also true. Many of our large electric power locals have agreements with several utility companies in the surrounding region.

What does a labor agreement between a utility company and the I. B. E. W. provide?

Let us take as a sample our contract with the Utah Power and Light Company, which operates throughout the state of Utah and overlaps into adjoining areas in Wyoming and Idaho. The agreement, a

(Continued on page 377)



Courtesy Utah Power and Light Co.

A great central generating station works full blast 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

Modern APPRENTICE TRAINING *Makes Progress*

APPRENTICESHIP training is basic to the operation of a technological society. America's magnificent achievement in wartime can only be explained by its technological organization and resources which far outstrip those of any other country in the world. Skill is basic to technology. Skilled craftsmen are the private soldiers of a great technological army, captained by engineers and technicians. Apprenticeship training has been given added impetus by the present global war. Rather than lagging, apprenticeship training has advanced in this period as it should and must. Everything that could be done has been done to step up basic craft training and to extend its influence to specialized workers in every field of war effort.

The federal apprenticeship services have an operating staff of more than 200 men, principally field men, to stimulate the formation of joint labor-management committees, which committees in turn set up machinery for the operation of a wide network of apprenticeship training throughout the country. Labor and labor unionists are playing important roles in this development. Most of the field men of the federal apprenticeship services are drawn from union ranks. Unions are aware that their future lies largely in the continued development of these educational projects.

Advances have been made all along the line by unions in the promulgating of national standards for apprenticeship training in cooperation with the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship and in the setting up of local joint committees. The INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS has taken an advanced part in this work.

In Los Angeles considerable progress has been made in putting the apprenticeship training program on a new scientific

Los Angeles takes lead in putting basic education on scientific basis

basis. Local Union No. 11, I. B. E. W., is a large local union composed of six former local unions. This large and modern local union is in the charge of Gene Gaillac, international representative, who has appointed Al Slater as coordinator of the training work. Mr. Slater has drawn around him many influential people in the field of education and has developed leaders within the union itself to carry on apprenticeship training. Just now classes are being given in Los Angeles on electronics, led by professors from the University of Southern California. Textbooks are being developed that are entirely adequate for this specialized educational work.

One of the services that Local Union No. 11 has performed in this field has been the preparation of forms that enable any local union to properly conduct apprenticeship classes so that the apprentice will get the most out of his training and the union will be sure to collect its large investment in the apprentice. Among the forms developed by Local Union No. 11 are:

1. Permanent office records.
2. Shop steward's report.
3. First, second, third and fourth year apprenticeship records.
4. Electrical work experience outlines.
5. Apprenticeship orientation tests.

With the development of these forms the apprenticeship training has developed rapidly and smoothly, and apprenticeship training may be said to have been put on a sound, efficient, educational basis at this juncture.

The permanent office record gives a complete educational history of the apprentice. It has space for keeping the entire history of the apprentice's educational experience and has built up classifications of work in a simplified way so that no matter how specialized the apprentice's work becomes, a clear record can be kept. This permanent office record is developed somewhat on the Dewey decimal system employed by libraries.

The extent in scope of the work at Los Angeles can be indicated by the orientation test given incoming apprentices.

APPRENTICE ORIENTATION TEST

Local Union No. B-11 - 1, I. B. E. W.,
Los Angeles, California

Name	Age
Hrs. to date electrical school	Hrs. to date working at electrical trade

A time limit of _____ minutes is allowed to answer the following questions which will provide the Indenture Committee with an index by which your previous training and experience may be evaluated.

SAMPLE: Which of the following five items is soft:
1-brick 2-steel 3-cotton 4-copper 5-concrete
The correct answer is cotton which is underlined.

You will, therefore, underline the following correct answers in the following problems:

I—Which of the following is most commonly used as an electrical conductor:
1-lead 2-bronze 3-gold 4-copper 5-silver.

II—Which of the following terms is used in fuse carrying capacity ratings:
1-volts 2-amps 3-ohms 4-watts.

III—Which of the following terms is used to determine sizes of electric light lamps:
1-lumens 2-amps 3-ohms 4-watts.

IV—Copper is used for electric wiring because:
1-easily bent 2-heat retainment
3-good conductor 4-ease of handling.

V—A D.C. generator has which of the following:
1-commutator 2-slip ring 3-capacitor 4-exciter.

VI—An A.C. generator has which of the following:
1-interpoles 2-series field 3-rotor 4-commutator.

VII—Which of the following is used to measure the specific gravity of a battery:
1-voltmeter 2-ammeter 3-oscilloscope 4-wattmeter.

VIII—Which of the following is recognized electrically as wire size determination:
1-area in inches 2-circumference 3-diameter 4-area in circular mils.

IX—If 3 switches cost 80c, how much will 9 switches cost?
ANS.

X—If 3 receptacles cost 60c and a box of 5 plug fuses 25c, how much will 9 receptacles and 1 plug cost?
ANS.

XI—An electrical fuse panel consisting of the following is rated as a _____ amp panel:
4-15 amp, 2-30 amp and 2-60 amp branch circuits. 2-100 amp mains.

XII—If it requires .85 of a kilowatt for 8 hours to charge a battery, how much

(Continued on page 368)



APPRENTICES ENJOY THEIR WORK IN RUGGED BUT PLEASANT SURROUNDINGS



ED. J. BROWN

SEPTEMBER and October see the holding of many sectional and national meetings of the electrical industry. The International Association of Electrical Inspectors is holding all of its sectional meetings this year as usual. These meetings are distinguished by intense discussion of industrial problems and bring representatives of every branch of the industry to the meetings. The schedule of these meetings is as follows:

Northwestern section meeting, Seattle, Wash., August 26-27, 1943, at the New Washington Hotel.

Southwestern section meeting, Los Angeles, Calif., week of August 30, 1943, at Hotel Clark.

Western section meeting, Chicago, Ill., September 13-14-15, 1943, at LaSalle Hotel.

Eastern section meeting, Providence, R. I., week of September 20, 1943, Hotel Biltmore.

Southern section meeting, New Orleans, La., September 27-28-29, 1943, at the Roosevelt Hotel.

A representative of the INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS attended the meeting of the western section and the eastern section and spoke. The International Association of Electrical Inspectors numbers many members of the I. B. E. W. in its ranks.

MEETINGS ARE A TRAINING SCHOOL

The character of these meetings this year is indicated by a description of the meeting in Chicago: "A three-day training school for inspectors, contractors, wholesalers, manufacturers, utility men—in fact, all persons interested in the prevention of electrical fires and accidents and in the formulation and promotion of standards for the safe installation and maintenance of electrical equipment."

During the war the interim regulation of electrical standards has been in the

ELECTRICAL INDUSTRY

Hums With Activity

Many industry conferences during autumn stimulate industry activity

hands of a special emergency committee. The decisions of this committee have been generally sound, based upon necessitous rulings of the government. The officers of the International Association of Electrical Inspectors this year are as follows:

President, T. W. Bowry, Richmond, Va.
First vice president, J. D. Lynett, New York, N. Y.

Second vice president, L. P. Dendel, Lansing, Mich.

Third vice president, B. C. Hill, Oakland, Calif.

Fourth vice president, W. R. Volheye, Portland, Ore.

Secretary-treasurer, V. H. Tousley, Chicago, Ill.

ANOTHER MEETING OF IMPORTANCE

Another meeting that is attracting wide attention this year is the meeting of the National Electrical Contractors Association at the Drake Hotel, Chicago, October 10-11. The contractors in cooperation with the INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS have attracted wide attention because of their forthright

approach to problems of the present and the future. The conference at the Drake Hotel will follow the pattern set at the earlier conference of the association in June known as the members' conference. Here speakers from the government, from the union and the association frankly faced the current unemployment problems of the industry due to the termination of the war construction program and many of the postwar problems.

A joint postwar planning committee of the association and the union presented a preliminary report at the June conference which has had wide circulation and a hospitable reception throughout the country. A second report of the planning committee is to be presented at the October conference. The members of the planning committee are:

I. B. E. W.

M. H. Hedges, co-chairman, Washington, D. C.

J. Scott Milne, San Francisco, Calif.

Louis Ingram, Fort Worth, Texas.

J. C. McIntosh, Chicago, Ill.

Guy Alexander, Minneapolis, Minn.

Frank Jacobs, St. Louis, Mo.

N. E. C. A.

P. M. Geary, co-chairman, Washington, D. C.

Charles A. Langlais, San Francisco, Calif.

T. J. Reneberg, San Antonio, Texas.

W. F. McCarter, Philadelphia, Pa.

George Andrae, Milwaukee, Wis.

S. C. Sachs, St. Louis, Mo.

WHAT CRITICS SAY

The construction industry is being watched with close scrutiny throughout the country. Critics of the construction industry take the position that the industry is backward in the utilization of the technical arts of construction. These critics maintain that the industry is old-fashioned and that cheaper and better houses could be offered the public if the industry would modernize itself. These critics go farther and are proposing that this fluctuating industry should be stabilized with the full cooperation of federal, state and local government, with a limited amount of regulation. These critics say that the construction industry would benefit by the fact that it would win privileges of semi-monopolistic character that would be appropriate to a public utility enterprise. Labor would benefit, say these critics, by the fact that it could count on continuous employment over the years and a good living wage.



ROBERT MCCHESNEY

Bigge Talks SECURITY

With Labor Conventions

By GEORGE E. BIGGE, Member, Social Security Board

Mr. Bigge addressed sessions of the Massachusetts and Ohio Federations of Labor conventions.

I AM sure there is no occasion for me to come here today to persuade you that social security is a good thing for the working people of this country. The American Federation of Labor has been a strong supporter of the social security program, and is most outspoken in asking for its extension to workers not now covered, and expansion to provide protection against other important risks to which workers are subjected. The Federation is to be commended for its statesman-like approach to this matter.

We sometimes get impatient with the slow progress made in this field. We find it hard to understand why anyone should fail to support the social security program which benefits millions of our people. But we mustn't forget that the idea of having the government take a hand in such matters is very new in this country. It seems altogether natural now for labor to give all-out support to such a program—but many of you will remember the A. F. of L. convention at Vancouver in 1931 when unemployment insurance was discussed. The Executive Council presented a report which turned down all proposals for such legislation. "The owners and management of industry," said the Executive Council, "can plan and adjust the working time and the work-policies so that all working men and women may be accorded an equitable share of all work available. Through the application of the five-day workweek and the shorter work day the slack of unemployment can be overcome." That was only 12 years ago. Retirement benefits paid by government were likewise frowned upon for a long time. That was too paternalistic. The emphasis was on individual action, with collective bargaining to assure the individual worker sufficient income so that he himself could provide for his future through savings, insurance, etc.

WORKERS CANNOT SAVE ENOUGH

But bitter experience convinced most of us that even high wages will not provide security for old age, or in case of disability or death. It just isn't possible for every individual worker to save enough to provide security for himself and his family against all these risks, especially in the face of recurring unemployment. That's where social insurance comes in. It pools the contributions of millions of workers so that a small payment by each one will be enough to provide security for anyone who meets misfortune.

Social Security Board member declares higher wages are not enough

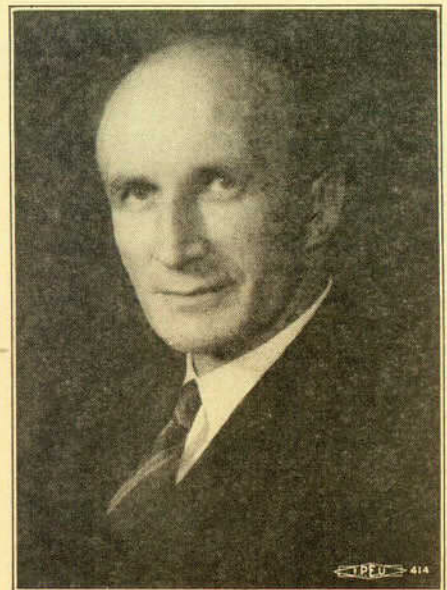
The need for social security is not confined to periods of depression. People become old or disabled or they die—and individuals even become unemployed—in prosperity as well as in depression. So in our modern industrial society, where most of us depend upon our pay envelope for a living, a social insurance program has become essential if we want people to have reasonable security.

So I'm not going to try to sell you the idea of social security; I know you're for it now. I should like, rather, to use the few minutes at my disposal to discuss with you a few of the proposals which the Board has made for expanding and improving our social security program and some of the problems which arise in that connection.

PRESENT PROGRAM INADEQUATE

As you know, our present program provides three types of benefits—old-age and survivors insurance administered directly by the Social Security Board; unemployment benefits, which is a joint federal-state undertaking, and public assistance which is primarily a state and local program financed in part by federal funds. I shall not give much time to the public assistance program. It is necessary to help those who for some reason or other, can't qualify under the insurance program. But it is based on need and I think we all agree all workers should be brought under the insurance program as soon as possible so the needs test can be eliminated. We do think it's important to revise the public assistance program so that federal funds will be used to better advantage. A larger portion of federal funds should go to the poorer states, particularly for aid to dependent children, so that the rising generation, through better nurture and education may be made more effective producers, and help raise the income of their communities.

As for the unemployment compensation program, there is serious doubt that in its present form it is adequate to meet the needs of the post-war period. On the average, benefits are payable for only 10 to 15 weeks, depending on the state of residence and on earnings. A large portion of the claimants are still unemployed when benefits stop. The period of eligibility should be much longer, probably 26 weeks. We think, too, the benefits should be higher at least for workers with dependents. I



GEORGE E. BIGGE

was glad to see that Massachusetts substantially improved its program this year in these respects. There is serious doubt, too, that some of the state funds will be adequate to meet the demands which may be made upon them in the postwar period. Other states have funds which are more than adequate to meet any conceivable situation. Some way must be found to pool the funds or at least a portion of them so they can be used to meet the need wherever it arises. That's what social insurance is for. The Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill proposes to solve these problems by putting unemployment compensation on a national basis the same as OASI. This is unquestionably the simplest solution of many of the problems in this field. If this is not to be done some way will have to be found of sharing the costs in those states which have, chronically or periodically, very heavy unemployment.

PROGRAM IMPROVED

The OASI program was greatly improved in 1939. Originally you remember it provided only retirement benefits and these were very small during the early years. The amendments of 1939 provided benefits for survivors in case of death and for dependents of retired workers, and made benefits in the early years more adequate. But it is still too limited. The Board believes the time has come to extend the program to all employed persons, whether working for others or self-employed. At the present time many of you work part of the time in covered employment and part of the time in non-covered employment, or you may be self-employed, as a sub-contractor, or the like. If you were self-employed or in non-covered employment over half the time, you get no protection even though you paid your contributions. We have many such cases of people who have almost, but not quite enough covered employment to be eligible for benefits. If all employment is covered, this sort of thing will rarely happen. Not only will 20,000,000 more persons be covered but a much larger proportion of cov-

ered workers will be eligible for benefits at any time, and the benefits will be larger because all earnings will be used in computing the size of the benefits.

Then, too, we are recommending that the social security program be expanded to protect the worker and his family against loss of income from other causes: sickness and temporary or permanent disability, as well as unemployment, old age and death. Now, a worker can get benefits if he is unemployed and able to work, but not if he can't work. He may get benefits if he is old, but not if he is disabled. In normal times more people suffer loss of income through disability than through unemployment, and hundreds of thousands are permanently disabled. We believe the same benefits should be paid in case of sickness as in case of unemployment, and the same for permanent disability as for retirement.

ANOTHER BURDEN OF THE WORKER

But the worker faces another big burden: the danger of serious illness for himself and his family with the medical costs and hospital bills which that involves. Such an illness often results in expense of hundreds of dollars in a few weeks. Very few people in normal times can meet such costs out of current earnings or savings. Some go into debt to pay the hospital and doctor bills; others are forced to accept service on a charity basis, and many don't get the necessary attention because they can't afford it. Here is a place where social insurance can be most helpful. Since only a small proportion of covered workers will draw benefits in any one year, a very small contribution from everyone will provide the money with which to pay the bills for those who are unfortunate. One per cent of payrolls, one-half per cent by the worker and one-half per cent by the employer, will provide more money each year than was actually spent for hospital bills in 1942. And money to pay doctor bills can be provided in the same way. The Wagner bill would make available for payment of doctor bills, an amount equal to the total now being spent for regular physicians' service, both general practitioner and specialist. Of course we know that doctors and hospitals render a lot of service free of charge. This would make it possible for them to be paid in practically all cases.

And may I add a word more about this. It has been suggested that such a program would be an entering wedge for "socialized medicine." I don't know just what that means. If it implies that there is any intention to interfere with the practice of medicine, or the standards of service, or to put physicians on a salary basis, or make them government employees, or to assign physicians to patients, or patients to physicians or to hospitals, it is entirely incorrect. There is nothing in our recommendations, or so far as I can see in the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill, which would in any way affect the doctor or the hospital in their relations with their patients. The purpose of the proposal is simply to make sure that patients will have the money with which

to pay their bills. I can see no reason why any physician should object to that.

Some people seem to feel the idea of social security is all right, but that the program I have suggested costs too much. Let's see if it does. It is estimated that the cost of the proposed benefits including benefits of unemployment, old age, temporary disability, permanent disability, or death, and added funds to cover the costs of medical and hospital care, for some years will not exceed 12 per cent of payrolls. The Board suggests that the cost be shared equally—6 per cent by workers and 6 per cent by employers. The cost of the present program this year is 5 per cent—4 per cent on employers and 1 per cent on workers, except where employers' contributions are decreased by experience rating in unemployment insurance. Contributions are scheduled to go to 5 per cent on employers and 2 per cent on workers in January, 1944, and 6 per cent on employers and 3 per cent on workers in 1949. That's in the law as it stands. The only additional cost on employers, therefore, would be that they would pay the 6 per cent beginning in 1944 instead of 1949. Workers would pay 6 per cent instead of 3 per cent.

Is it worth it? The American Federation of Labor says it is, and has endorsed the Wagner bill which embodies this same proposal. What would you get for your money? First, more liberal benefits in old age and survivors insurance, \$20 minimum instead of \$10 and \$120 maximum instead of \$85 as at present. Also, more liberal unemployment benefits—for 26 weeks instead of about 15 weeks as at present; and in addition new benefits in case of temporary disability or permanent disability, and money to meet doctor bills and hospital bills.

Just to see what such benefits are worth, let's see what an ordinary wage earner's family might get. Suppose a man earns on the average of \$100 a month and

pays 6 per cent in contributions—that would be \$6 a month or \$72 a year. Let's say he works 10 years. He has contributed \$720. Then he dies, leaving a wife and two children—aged 5 and 9. In the first place, under the proposed program, there would be money to pay the doctor's bills and hospital costs—probably in full. This in itself would often equal a large proportion of the total contributions. Then beginning at once the family would get, on the basis of \$100 a month, after ten years of employment, about \$48 every month until the oldest child is 18 unless the mother remarried or went to work. That would mean over \$5,000 during the next nine years. Then the family would get a little less until the youngest child is 18. Then, if the widow is under 60, payments would stop; but after she reaches 60, she would get over \$20 a month for life. The total payments to such a family may easily amount to \$10,000 or more as against \$720 in contributions. If the wages were higher benefits would be higher, and contributions, too.

AND WE CAN DO IT!

Of course the employer has contributed an equal amount, so the total contributions were \$1,440 in this case, but even so the benefits provided are many times the cost to the worker and to the employer combined. Now can this be done? It can be done because it is a cooperative undertaking like any insurance. Everyone contributes an equal amount, and benefits are paid only to those who become unemployed, or sick, or disabled, or old, or who die. Everyone has the same protection at a fraction of what it would cost him to provide it for himself if he stood alone. This family happened to be one that met misfortune.

But, someone says, at that rate a lot of people would pay contributions but never draw benefits. There probably aren't

(Continued on page 375)



F. S. A. Photo

Social Security is a marginal savings account for a whole nation



U. S. Dept. of Interior Photo

DR. PAUL J. RAVER

ORGANIZED labor everywhere is striving to lighten the burdens, to improve the conditions of employment for workmen. This leads to better health, more education and understanding of the meaning of democracy and cooperation, which in turn leads to better things for all of us. Right now you at home and your sons and brothers on the battle-fronts everywhere are fighting against a philosophy which would take away every gain and forward step labor has made since mankind was released from the chains of slavery.

The Bonneville Power Administration also is fighting that battle. Ninety-six per cent of the electric power generated by your Columbia River is being turned over by the Bonneville administration to war purposes. Almost 1,000 Bonneville employees are in the armed forces. And when the battle is won, Columbia River power will be one of the greatest forces in this region toward improving the living conditions for working men and women.

I know that northwest labor has always had a great and justifiable curiosity about the federal projects which are developing the Columbia River. Back in 1937, when the Bonneville Power Administration was created, labor groups were curious and perhaps a little apprehensive as to what the policies of this new federal agency, relative to labor, would be.

LABOR CONCERNED

In 1939, when construction began on our first transmission line, your interest in Bonneville increased. Laborers, mechanics and workers on construction jobs had little knowledge of, or liking for, government rules and restrictions regarding the things about which they had previously bargained collectively. It was natural that organized labor should be concerned because it had much to lose. Long years had been spent in securing for labor of the region, the enviable position of perhaps the most complete unionization of workers in any area of the

Columbia Power Backs UNION LABOR Cooperation

By PAUL J. RAVER, Bonneville Power Administration

"I endorse the principle, the aims and purposes of Columbia Power Trades Council"

United States. Organized labor of the Pacific northwest had, by collective bargaining agreements, secured better wages, higher standards of living, harmonious employee-employer relations and an almost complete freedom from strife.

Thus, when organized labor in the northwest found itself in the position of doing business with a large federal agency operating under the direction of a government department which had no legal right to bargain collectively, you naturally felt some concern.

In 1940, I was asked the attitude of the Bonneville Power Administration toward labor.

I have here a copy of my reply, under date of November 28, 1940. It said in part, "The development of the northwest's great resources should follow a course that fully protects organized labor, and I want to make it clear that the federal government will not sponsor a regional

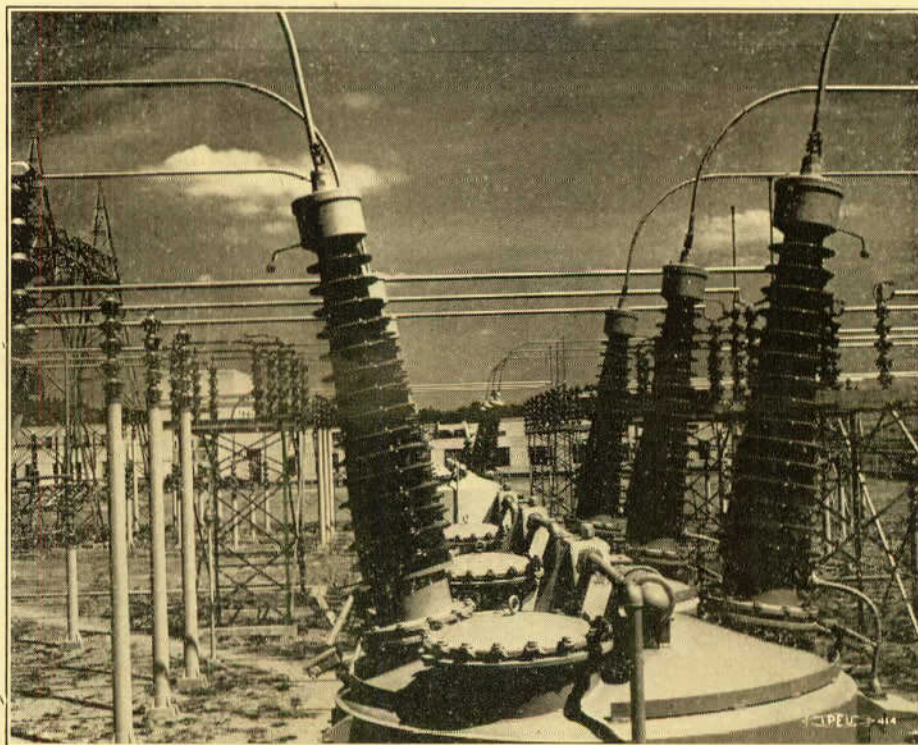
development that in any way conflicts with this principle. . . In regard to Bonneville's labor policies, I should also like to call your attention to the fact that the Bonneville Power Administration has constantly supported the program of organized labor in dealing with its own employees and in contracting with private concerns for the construction of transmission lines and substations. Bonneville and its construction contractors pay wages at least equal to those prevailing in the region for similar work, and maintain the highest possible standards of working conditions. Moreover, Bonneville's construction contractors and, within the limits available to a federal agency, Bonneville, itself, recognizes and cooperates with organized labor."

AIMS OF ADMINISTRATION

It was evident to many of the leaders of labor even then that the social aims and purposes of the Bonneville Power Administration and labor were in many respects identical.

At that time the Administration had no means by which overtime could be paid to laborers, mechanics and workmen

(Continued on page 376)



U. S. Dept. of Interior Photo

Huge insulators form a "V for Victory" on top of 23,000 volt oil circuit breakers in one of Bonneville Power Administration's big northwest substations.

Is RADIO More Free Than "Free" PRESS?

IN Cleveland Henry M. Busch, a professor at Western Reserve University, appears weekly over the local radio station to discuss current issues. Mr. Busch is a professor of government and is a lucid, courageous speaker. His bold analysis of current problems has brought attacks upon him by the leading newspapers of Cleveland, and the whole situation suggests that perhaps radio has far outdistanced the so-called "free" press in preserving the right of free speech to the American people.

Here are some excerpts from Professor Busch's recent broadcast on the Smith-Connally bill:

"Congress passed the Smith-Connally Act, supposedly outlawing strikes in any government-operated property in war time; but in the judgment of some other people, actually fomenting labor difficulties. This bill was opposed by many people including representatives of the Army and the Navy, as more likely to cause labor difficulty than to settle it. Congress forgets that the reason that 530,000 coal miners are willing to follow John Lewis is that these coal miners see the cost of living advancing farther than the 15 per cent increase in wages which is permitted them under the Little Steel Formula. The miners have seen this same Congress refuse to put any limitation on salaries or profits; this Congress has permitted farmers to get increases on prices which were already inflated, but now Congress tells the miners that they can have neither a wage increase beyond 15 per cent nor any effective control of prices, which might satisfy them.

WORKING PEOPLE ARE LOYAL

"Congress should learn that although the working people of this country may make many mistakes and occasionally follow poor leadership, they are loyal to the country and anxious to turn out the goods needed for their own sons in battle. The deep-seated reason driving them on to strike, regardless of unpopularity and danger, has to do with the cost of living. This Administration with the support of Congress, had better experiment with price controls, including price ceilings and subsidies or rollbacks, until it finds some device which keeps the cost of living within the budget of the working people of America."

And again:

"Those who passed the Smith-Connally bill again, over the President's veto, declare that they are not against organized labor, yet many of labor's friends and supporters believe otherwise. They believe that Representative Smith's long record of consistent anti-labor speeches

Cleveland papers attack radio com- mentator when he defends labor

and actions shows a bias and they point to the hostility of the farm bloc which supported the Smith-Connally bill as additional evidence.

"On our April 21 broadcast we discussed the hostility of the farm bloc to the labor movement, and showed why labor resented the increase of five cents per bushel in the price of corn which had already advanced 65 cents beyond the Pearl Harbor price.

"The farm bloc which represents the big agricultural and plantation interests aided in the defeat of the subsidy program of OPA. They want no rollback of prices on butter, beef and other products. They say the subsidy program would be inflationary, for the \$450 million necessary to hold prices down would have to be borrowed at interest, and it would release \$450 million in purchasing power for other consumers goods.

"Do they imply that high prices are anti-inflationary because they take away surplus purchasing power? Inflation and high prices go together like two sides of a coin, yet the logic of their argument

would be to allow prices to rise so that the public will have less to spend.

ENEMIES ARGUE ILLOGICALLY

"There are those who believe that the enemies of subsidies and rollbacks now plan to fight against all control of food prices on the theory that if prices are allowed to seek their own level, greater production will be encouraged.

"An uncontrolled price level for food which causes us all to pay higher prices, is sure to be followed by demands for higher wages for labor.

"Many in the ranks of labor believe that no other great section of American society is making real sacrifices. Congress rejected the \$67,200 limitation on salaries; there are no limits on unearned income from dividends and interest except those set by the operation of the income tax law, and the farmers got increases after farm prices supposedly were fixed and they now have the highest income in history.

"Labor says it agreed not to strike, with the belief that wages would be adjusted to living costs. This was before the Little Steel Formula was devised. The President says that over 99 and 95/100 per cent of labor has kept that pledge, since only 5/100 of 1 per cent of time was lost because of strikes. Labor is restless under the Little Steel Formula which limits possible wage increases to 15 per cent, while the cost of living has increased far beyond 15 per cent.

COST OF LIVING SOARS

"The cost of food advanced 35 per cent from January 1, 1941, to March 1, 1943, and in Cleveland, almost 36 per cent, and it is still advancing. Earnings

(Continued on page 368)



PLAY OF FREE OPINION GRAVITATES TO RADIO

THE United States has a right to be proud, and to pat itself on the back a little for its extraordinary efforts since Pearl Harbor. In training and maintaining and producing for the war effort, our record is good. So also is that of our sister-republic to the north, the Dominion of Canada. In this article we want to give a brief summary of what Canada has done and is doing now to aid the Allied cause and to touch for a moment on some of the excellent planning she has done, looking forward to the postwar period.

CANADA TAKES SIGNIFICANT PART

Canada has been at war for four years. In September, 1939, just four days after Britain began hostilities, the Canadian Parliament assembled and voted to throw Canada's strength and resources on the side of the Allies. At that time the Dominion was a relatively weak military power, but in the four years past, the Canadians have developed a far-reaching program of military expansion. They have built a great war industry, they have recruited a large active army and dispatched much of it overseas. Their navy has taken a vital part in the unceasing battle of the Atlantic and their air force has been in continuous battle in the combat areas.

NATIONS WORKING TOGETHER

It is Canada's industrial progress and the relation of the United States to it that concerns us most. Our two nations are more closely united physically, economically, spiritually and militarily than any other important nations of the world. Our war production is vitally joined to that of Canada. We have pooled our raw materials. Our exports and imports are balanced by agreement. Trade between our nations has tripled and we now have the greatest Canadian-American trade in history and Canada has become the fourth industrial nation among the democracies of the world.

In 1942 Canadian exports to the United States were \$885 million as against \$380 million in 1939. Canada imported from the United States \$1,300,000,000 in 1942 as against \$496,900,000 in 1939. On the production side, cooperation and integration have made possible the remarkable output of Canada's war goods now running at the rate of \$3,700,000,000 a year. No nation of 11,500,000 people ever did that before.

Canada and the United States have combined forces literally and figuratively. Soldiers and sailors of both countries are fighting side by side and their soldiers of war industry and production and ours are laboring for the joint good of both nations. Canada has much that the United States needs to produce her materiel of war, needs that are reciprocated. For years the Dominion has led the world in producing nickel, platinum and asbestos and in 1939 mining of iron ore (much needed by the United States) began to be carried on on a large scale.

At Steep Rock Lake in northwestern Ontario, Canada, this great natural re-

CANADA and U. S. A.

Cement Long Friendship

War
brings two nations closer together in steel bonds of trade.
New social insurance scheme
in Canada

source is being developed—one of the richest bodies of iron ore on the continent. A \$5,000,000 RFC loan will provide the necessary cash to complete the engineering job that will soon have Canada producing tons of the finest grade iron ore for her use and ours and that of our Allies.

The war has given Canada a magnificent opportunity to exploit her immense resources and a million of her people have been added to industrial employment.

The war, terrible as it is, has done much to further Canada's welfare along all lines, particularly those of production and trade. And it has done even more to cement the friendship between the United States and our sister-republic. Hands have crossed the border in the firm clasp of brotherhood and those same hands clasped in friendship hold high a most formidable sword of defense for all North America, that our enemies will never be able to strike down.

POSTWAR NEEDS VISUALIZED

Now let us turn to another phase of Canada's progress and welfare. It has often been said "In time of peace, prepare for war," but it seems to us that a phrase equally as practical might be—

"In time of war, prepare for peace." By preparing for peace we mean working out a sensible postwar plan that will enable the country and its people to weather the natural depression that follows war and arrange for as fair a distribution of goods and services as can be attained.

Canada, in the midst of her war program has been earnestly striving to promote just such a program. On March 8, 1943, the Canadian House of Commons appointed a special committee representing all parties, to examine and report on a national plan of social insurance which will constitute a charter of social security for the whole of Canada. The report when compiled presented a comprehensive system of social security. Space will not permit us to explain this system in detail—only a brief outline of it can be recorded here. The system would consist of six main divisions:

(1) A national investment program providing for the promotion of employment, as well as placement and training facilities, and including subsidiary employment projects and unemployment assistance. These operations and services would be financed by general taxation and administered under Dominion direction with provincial cooperation.

(2) Allowances for children, financed by general taxation and administered by the Dominion. The allowances would be payable on all children but the first, while the parent was earning and on all children while the parent was receiving cash benefit for unemployment, sickness, disability or old age, or after the death of the father.

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TORONTO, METROPOLIS OF CENTRAL CANADA

THE people of the United States have for several years consumed more sugar per capita than any other people in the world. Therefore the announcement from the rationing front that sugar will soon be removed from the list of rationed foods is welcome news indeed. Since almost every citizen dips into the sugar bowl several times a day, all should be interested, in a highly personal way, in the industry which is engaged in the production and refining of the more than 13 billion pounds of sugar which go to satisfy the craving of the national sweet tooth. World sugar production has always been divided along geographical lines into the eastern and western hemispheres. For the purposes of this analysis, production in the far east, where Java is the principal sugar producing area, will not be considered. While the Hawaiian Islands are geographically situated in the eastern hemisphere all of the Hawaiian sugar production is consumed in the United States and for that reason will be considered in this analysis as part of the western hemisphere operations.

A SOUR SITUATION FOR SUGAR

Fighting in World War I destroyed most of the sugar beet fields of Europe and created a tremendous demand for sugar which stimulated production in Cuba and the United States. Acreage devoted to cane growing and sugar-beet farming as well as refining facilities were expanded to supply this demand. For several years after the war ended the demand continued. Then the bottom dropped out of the market. The main reason for this sudden decrease in the demand for Cuban and United States' sugar, was a policy which was adopted by all the sugar-producing nations of Europe designed to develop national self-sufficiency in the field of sugar production. High tariff walls were erected and home industry subsidized. Cuba, finding herself with ever mounting sugar surpluses and ever lessening world markets, faced national bankruptcy. Cuban planters, faced with the loss of their homes, business and livelihood, revolted. The sugar business of the world was in the grip of a vicious circle of higher and higher tariff walls and lower and lower sugar prices. The situation became so desperate that the leading sugar-producing countries called a world conference to discuss the situation. A system of quotas and marketing agreements were set up which stabilized prices and production to some extent. In the United States the quota system was set up under the Jones-Costigan Act in 1934 and continued under the Sugar Act of 1937. As a result of these stabilization efforts the violent fluctuations of prices and production were leveled off.

SUGAR TRUST GAINS POWER

Competition for the privilege of supplying this basic food to the nation has been keen. In the good old days, when the *laissez-faire* principle of absolutely uncontrolled industrial and commercial capital was in vogue, the Sugar Trust became so powerful that it even at-

Sugar Is an INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRY

Introduces every
American citizen to problem
of international dependence.
Tariff-ridden, industry awaits
reform

tempted to defraud the United States government by conspiring to avoid payment of the import duties which were then in force. President Theodore Roosevelt appointed a smart young lawyer named Henry L. Stimson, who is now Secretary of War, as an assistant attorney general with instructions to prosecute the Sugar Trust for this attempted evasion of duty payments, and as usual Mr. Stimson did an excellent piece of work.

But the Sugar Trust was not broken up. Since that time it has continued to lobby for protection and special privileges in Congress and the evidence of its success in these endeavors will be pointed out elsewhere in this article. When the Seventy-fifth Congress passed Resolution No. 113 authorizing and directing a select committee to make a full and complete study and investigation with respect to the concentration of economic power in, and financial control over, production and distribution of goods and services, the Temporary National Economic Committee, which was set up to conduct these investigations, made a study of the industrial concentration of the sugar industry. The committee reports that at the time of the investigation, in 1937, there were 12 companies engaged in the production of soft or brown refined sugar, with a total of 18 plants in operation. Of these 12

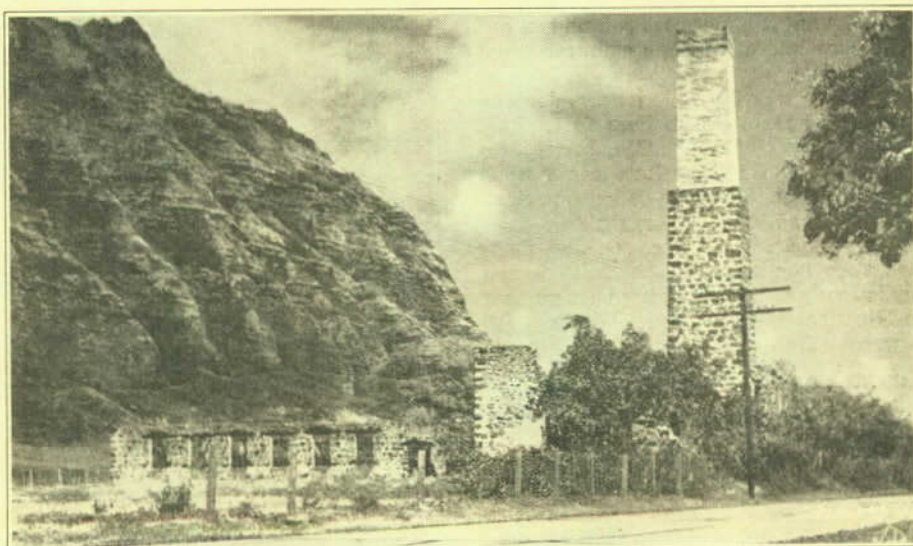
companies, the four largest produced 83 per cent of the domestic sugar. In the beet sugar field there were more companies, a total of 21, with 87 plants operating. But here again the four largest companies were responsible for 76 per cent of the domestic production. All of these companies were protected in their domestic operations by preferential treatment which eliminated all imports except from Cuba, and even here the domestic and territorial producers have a 37 per cent advantage.

In the preparing of this article five major sugar companies—Ewa Plantation, Paauhau Plantation Company, American Sugar Refining Company, Holly Sugar Corporation and the Imperial Sugar Company—were analyzed.

COMPANIES GET SUGAR AND CREAM

An analysis of the earnings of these companies reveals the fact that all are making plenty of profit, as indicated by the fact that practically all of them are paying huge excess profits taxes. Space does not permit an exhaustive analysis of these companies' financial operations. Two of the five companies listed are Hawaiian sugar plantations. The Holly Sugar Corporation is engaged wholly in the production of beet sugar, the American Sugar Refining Company operates in both Cuba and the United States, and the Imperial Sugar Company is a refining company of Texas. The average earnings of the five companies analyzed on the stockholders' equity are approximately 16 per cent. All of these companies, with the

(Continued on page 375)



Hawaii has been in sugar production for a long time, as this obsolescent sugar mill indicates. Modern mills take its place.

The Queen, She

Send for BIG JOE

By SHAPPIE

Victoriaw, she have beeg war, Egyp's de nam' de place—

An' neeger peep dat's leev 'im dare, got very black de face,

An' so she's write Joseph Mercier, he's stop on Trois Rivières—

"Please come right off, an' bring wit' you t'ree honder voyageurs."

"I got de plaintee soger, me, beeg feller six foot tall—

Dat's Englishman, an' Scotch also, don't wear no pant at all;

Of course, de Irishman's de bes', raise all de row he can,

But nobody can pull batteau lak good Canadian man."

—Drummond.

THAT night as we were enjoyin' a smoke aroun' the fireplace, I asked Mr. LaFlamme to tell me about his experiences as a voyageur on the Nile expedition. He took his pipe from his mouth—made a long pause, an' said, "Dat's a long tam ago, Meester Casee. We don't know annyting den w'at all de fightin', she is 'bout, but Joe Mercier, w'at is leev at Trois Rivières, he is say he get letter from Queen Victoriaw w'at is say, 'Josef! I is wan' you to breeng t'ree honder voyageurs wit' you to Egyp', to run de rapide down de Reeveer Neel wit' beeg batteau. All my peep is say no wan can run de rapide lak de voyageurs. W'at you say, Josef?' Josef he is sen' out de call an' from all de countree 'roun' we is meet Joe at beeg hotel. He is pay for de dreunks manny tam w'ile we is talk it ober. Bime'by Joe, he is say, 'Queen Victoriaw, she is pay to you two dollar day wit' all de pork an' beans w'at you can eat. She is tak' you dere an' all de way bak to Canadaw an' it is not cost you un sou an' you is see lots of strange countree—jus' wan grande piquique. W'at you say to dat?' We is talk for w'ile longer, den Joe Barbeau is jomp up on hees feet, t'row out hees ches' an' holler, 'Me, Josef Barbeau! I is go!' Dat is brek da ice an' we is all foller Joe lak he is de bell sheep. Som' is sign de nam' an' som' is mak' de cross on long paper, an' purty soon Joe, he is 'ave t'ree honder voyageurs w'at is say dey is ready to tak' dem beeg batteau ober de Niagara Fall if Queen Victoriaw, she is wan' dem to go dat way.

TELEGRAM TO THE QUEEN

"Joe, he is say, 'Dat's all right! We is 'ave nodder dreunk, den I is mak' de arrange wit' Queen Victoriaw.' So Joe he is mak' all de arrange an' is read to us de tallygraf' w'at he is sen' bak to Queen Victoriaw. It say, 'Madame, I 'ave sign up dose t'ree honder voyageurs w'at you is

Her Majesty wanted Canadian Voyageurs to sail the River Nile in war time

ask for to run de rapide an' we is mak' de start immediament for dis Egyp'.' So we is go on board sheep at Trois Rivières an' ever'boddy is shout, 'Horraw!' But fore we get to Leeverpool dem feller w'at is mak' de mos' loudes' shout is mos' lak to die for seaseek. Som' more, dey is home-seek, too, but as soon as we see de beeg Reeveer Neel we is forget all 'bout dat. Beeg crowd of soger men is mak' loud shout w'en dey is see us come. De boss Generale, he is ride down de bank on fonnee animal w'at is call Ca-melle an' he is say to Josef, 'Bon ami, Josef! Come for ride wit' me!' Josef, he is mak' de grande salut', tak' off hees hat, an' say, 'Merci, Mon Generale! I is come here to shoot de rapide not for to ride on top dat wil' beast.'"

Shooting the Rapids

"Dis way, dat way, can't keep her straight, Look out, Bateese, look out!"

"Now let her go"—"arrete un pou," Dat's way de pilot shout.

*"Don't wash de neeger girl on shore,"
An' "prenez garde behin'."
"Wat's de matter wit' dat rudder man?
I t'ink he's goin' blin'!"*

—Drummond.

"Som' tam we is t'ink we is work varree hard an' tak' lot of chans' for to get drown on de Ottawa, an' odder reevers in Kebec, but, bah gosh! w'at hard work she is, till we is tak' dose beeg batteau down de cataracks, we is nevaire know. Wan of dose catarack, she is mos' t'orty mile, an' all de day tam de sun, she is mos' boil wit' heat, an' w'en de current, she is too swif', an' we 'ave to mak' portage in dat heat, we is boil too, but w'en de night, she is come, she is so cole we is mos' freeze an' we is weesh for som' of dat heat we don't want in de day. We nevair see anny of dat fightin' dat ever'wan is talk about but Josef Mercier is say dat w'en dose neeger peep is 'ear dat de voyageurs 'ave arrive dey is not stay for to mak' fight but dey is all run away, but all de tam we is stay dere we 'ave plain'ee pork an' bean an' when we is get home we 'ave pocket full of money."

MRS. LA FLAMME PLANS

"You wuddn't like to live in that country, Mr. LaFlamme."

"No, Meester Casee. For many year now I 'ave stay home here on de farm of mah fadder an' I would not lak for to mak' de change now."

"He won't even go as far as de village," said Mrs. LaFlamme, "but Fader Brabonne, he is goin' to sen' for heem de nex' tam dey is 'ave a dance at de hotel, an' den we is go, won't we Pierre?"

"Mebbe!" said Pierre, noncommittally.

"Wal, we mus' leev 'ere Sat'day mornin', said Jules. "We is promise de Murphees dat we would be dere las' T'uesday for to 'ave beeg deener w'at Meeses Mur-

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SWIFT WATER HOLDS NO FEARS FOR CANADIANS



An electrical worker must be a mechanic and craftsman in one.

(First of two articles.)

THIS article is not a curriculum in electric estimating, it does take into account that phase of estimating that governs labor, in man-hours, for installing conduit and wire.

The supposition herein is based on experience and observation of over 30 years installing conduit systems for electric light and power. Estimating the amount of labor and material for such systems is in this same category. The derivation of this supposition came from observation—working across the nation in all four directions.

Experience has definitely demonstrated, if there is a certain quantity of material to be installed on some project, under favorable or unfavorable conditions, the relation between the quantity of material and the condition of the project will influence the labor in man-hours. The intention here is to demonstrate mathematically to what extent the man-hours are assumed to be influenced.

In the empirical equations, which will be subsequently shown, the terminology used is not essential, other symbols with the same relation will arrive at the same results.

Before entering the prelude of estimating, it will be necessary to consider the quantity of material that can be installed on the average, under average conditions, in a given amount of time. Each project has its particularity. It will be necessary to consider the type of construction, and the condition in which the material must be installed. To compensate for these conditions, and other obstructions that one can visualize, a factor designed by the letter "C" will have a controlling influence on the empirical equations.

Conduit.—If we know the size "S" of the conduit, expressed in decimal form, and the length in feet, we should not have much difficulty in determining, mathematically, the results in man-hours, re-

Formulae Developed for Estimating LABOR on Jobs

By FRANK METZGER, L. U. No. 602

Estimator
of long experience gives valuable tips on evaluating labor costs

quired to install this conduit into some given run.

In building up a standard to work from, let us consider the size of conduit, and its length 100 feet. The bends, elbows, locknuts and bushings will be treated as obstructions.

To express this relation symbolically: $100/S \times C$, will be the assumed average of conduit, in feet, installed in eight (8) hours.

Example.—How many man-hours will be required to install 5,000 feet of $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch conduit?

With a unit "C" factor: $100/0.5 \times 1$, or 200 feet for the assumed average for eight hours. In extension: $5,000 \times 8/200$, or 200 man-hours. If the condition on the project is expected to be higher than the average, we might say: $100/0.5 \times 5$, extended would be 40 hours. If the condition on the project is expected to be lower than the average, we might say: $100/0.5 \times 0.04$, extended would be 5,000 hours.

Pipe Terminals.—No consideration is given here for pipe terminals, which are sometimes misleading in estimating labor.

For an illustration: A job that had a flat concrete slab and steel beams, beams encased in concrete. It required five times as long to install an outlet box at the bottom of the beam, with one $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch pipe entering the box, as it did to install an outlet box on the slab, with two $\frac{3}{4}$ and two $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch pipes entering the same outlet box.

On the same floor construction, and the same number of pipes entering the outlet boxes, the labor between some outlets will vary greatly. This difference will depend on the location and alignment of outlets.

Outlet Boxes.—The labor on outlet boxes could be incorporated into the pipe labor. It is advisable to group the different outlet boxes separately, and select a suitable "C" factor for each particular group. As labor varies greatly in spotting and mounting outlet boxes, assuming this difference at 2.5 times per 100 boxes for an average and expressing this symbolically: $100/2.5 \times C$, will be the average number of outlet boxes installed in eight hours.

Lighting and Power Panels.—The labor should be based on the total ampere rat-

ing "IR" of all branch circuits. Allowing 100 amperes per hour for installing, and expressing this symbolically: $IR/100 \times C$, will be the average time in hours for such panels. This equation holds good for flush switches, safety switches, and receptacles, time being in hours for each unit.

Telephone Cabinets and Pull Boxes.—The labor should be based on the total area "TA" in cubic feet. Allowing two hours per cubic foot for installing, and expressing this symbolically: $2 \times TA \times C$, will be the average time in hours for such panels and pull boxes. Some compensation should be made, in time, for making electric connections in pull boxes and conduits.

Wire.—Pulling wire into a conduit system, at each end of a run of conduit, you are confronted with some kind of an electric connection to contend with. This as well as other difficulties may be considered as obstructions. It is useless to try to itemize here the difficulties encountered in wire pulling.

For wire sizes in the B. and S. gauge from a No. 10 to a No. 1, inclusive, the handling and pulling time is approximately the same for a given run. Allowing 100 feet per hour for the handling and pulling time is just about as economical as any. Compensation should be made, in time, for any obstruction that one can visualize. The handling and pulling time will be based on the circular mil size of the wire and cable.

On wire sizes below No. 10, the runs, as a rule, are short and the connections are numerous. For a standard to work from, consider a basic run of 10 feet for the handling time and 100 circular mils for the pulling time. 10×100 the average circular mil feet handled per hour. Symbolically: $CM/1000 \times C$ (CM circular mil size of the wire and cable), will be the average time in hours per 1,000 feet of wire. The runs should be grouped according to the number of wires in a conduit, as labor increases for each additional wire over three in a conduit.

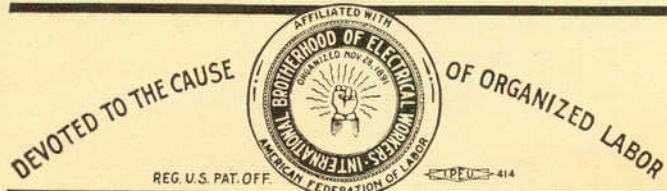
Feeder runs, as a rule, are long and the connections are few. For a standard to work from, consider a basic run of 100 feet, and 100 circular mils for the handling and pulling time. Symbolically: $CM/10,000 \times C$, will be the average time in hours per 1,000 feet of cable. This does not include the time for storing, draying to the job, or making a portable rigging with which to pull.

On a job where the wire pulling crew

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JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS



Volume XLII Washington, D. C., September-October, 1943 Nos. 9-10

A Plan for Business In the midst of much discouragement and confusion there are many signs in America today of sanity and progress. For example, American business has expressed itself in a new way. This is revealed by the leadership of Eric Johnston of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce; in such books as "Government, Business and Values" by Beardsley Ruml, a prominent business man; and in such books as the "Spirit of Enterprise" by Edgar Queeny, a leading figure in the chemical industry. These books, if they show anything, show that business is willing to make an adjustment to the necessitous environment of a new order. New, not because it has been maliciously created by radicals but by radical conditions.

There are other indications of this change. The announcement by the National Planning Association of a tripartite committee from labor, business and agriculture, to work on a postwar plan merely sharpens the impression. In the electrical construction industry itself the appointment of a postwar planning committee by the union and by the contractors' association is another case in point.

What is needed is a plan for business. Business's plan should not be based on negatives. It should not be based on childish resentment at being displaced in a place of power that it had enjoyed for 40 years prior to 1929. It should be a positive plan in line with the tradition of the American way based on individualism, to be sure, but not afraid of guaranteeing individualistic values by cooperation.

In England Industrialists in other countries are feeling the tug of new forces. I. A. R. Wylie in her book, "Flight to England", points out that British industrialists are invaded today by a growing sense of the inevitability of change; they do not resent change and they are seeking to adjust themselves to this change. The author states:

"Government control has come to stay.

"It is fairly safe to make the generalization that the more educated an employer is, the more he sympathizes with the claims of labor and the more easily he overlooks excesses due chiefly to ignorance . . . They

(the industrialists) must learn history, humanities, perhaps the classics. For them the learning of industrial 'technique' is of secondary importance: in their case, if anywhere, the achievement of the ultimate function of education—to impart character and to teach the understanding of man—is the supreme necessity."

Social Security Poll This Journal has often remarked that the newspapers do not give a true impression of what the American people are thinking. This was never more succinctly depicted than in the recent Gallup Poll on Social Security. The newspapers create the impression that labor's new bill in Congress is a maverick which labor wants, but which the American people do not want. The Gallup Poll dispels this impression. Here are the questions and the vote according to the late Gallup Poll:

"At present the Social Security program provides benefits for old age, death and unemployment. Would you favor changing the program to include payment of benefits for sickness, disability, doctor and hospital bills?"

The vote is:

Yes	59 per cent
No	29 per cent
Undecided	12 per cent

"Would you be willing to pay (or have your husband pay) six per cent of your salary or wages in order to make this program possible?"

The vote of the 59 per cent approving the program divides as follows:

Yes	44 per cent
No	11 per cent
Undecided	4 per cent

"At present farmers, domestic servants, government employees, and professional persons are not included under Social Security. Do you think the Social Security program should be changed to include these groups?"

Yes	64 per cent
No	19 per cent
Undecided	17 per cent

Chamber President Labor would be blind indeed if it were not aware that Eric Johnston, president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, has learned how to make friends and influence people. He is a westerner with a westerner's gift of mingling with men on their own ground and is a hardworking business man who has come up the hard way without loss of democratic feeling.

For the first time the U. S. Chamber of Commerce has a president who does not concede that his principal task is fighting unions. The Saturday Evening Post, organ of business, features Johnston in a recent issue and describes him as the "young man in a snakeskin belt." This article quotes Johnston as saying, "Only the wilfully blind can fail to see that the old-style capitalism is gone forever. The capitalism which thrives on low wages and maximum profits, which rejected collective bargaining and fought justified public regulation of a competitive system is a thing of the past."

So different is Johnston from his predecessors that labor as well as business men are taken back. Mr. Johnston sees the President of the United States frequently. He does not believe apparently that the world is going to pot simply because Americans are doing traditional things in a new way. He speaks out and he is winning hosts of friends in every direction.

Not Ira Wolfert, a newspaperman, in his book, "The Soft Battle of Guadalcanal," states: "A man doesn't have to stick much more than his big toe into this war to find out that anybody who calls the present generation soft is just whooping in an empty barrel."

This is good news from one who has flown in a bomber with brave men who were bombing Japanese battleships. Guadalcanal and all of the Solomons have seen fighting so rough and terrifying that it made the old Indian days pale by contrast. American boys to some people have seemed soft merely because of their manners. They swagger a bit and they walk through dangerous places with nonchalance. But thoughtful Americans know that our athletic fields have been conditioners of men. Baseball, basketball, football and polo have produced artificial conditioning not unlike that of modern battle. But their conditioning has been something more than that. Their background has been a hard background. America has subdued a continent within the brief space of 150 years. America is an industrial nation and industry is no child's play.

The pioneer virtues apparently have not died in modern youth, but more than that softness or hardness is a condition of mind. Free men can make a choice, and apparently American soldiers have made the choice. They are not going to permit this old world to bog down into the hell that Hitler planned for it.

Physicians and Social Security It has often been remarked that physicians represent a backward profession when it comes to social events, but why this is, no one seems to know. Why scientists pledged to the policy of elevating human life should go out of their way to organize more or less clandestine agencies to oppose social advancement, no one seems to know.

The latest tool of the physicians is the National Physicians Committee for the Extension of Medical Service. This group is filling the newspapers with cheap propaganda against labor's social security bill. The appeal made by this group is cheap in the extreme. It pretends that extension of the social security bill which is the old insurance principle on a contributory basis is destined to Sovietize medicine.

Papers like the San Angelo Standard (Texas) and the Oil City Derrick (Pennsylvania) are editorializing in this direction with the assumption that labor's bill for medical care will take away from the private citizen the right to choose his own doctor. This is positively false. The bill preserves individualism in its entirety and is in no wise an encroachment on the medical profession.

The truth is that whenever any reform is proposed, the reactionary crowd always cries socialism and disaster. The reactionary crowd tried this many years ago when the income tax was proposed. The reactionary crowd tried this when the parcel post system was proposed. The reactionary crowd tried this when the social security system was put into effect. No disaster followed any of these reforms. The private express companies are richer and more powerful than they ever were. The United States would be in a bad way today without the income tax. The private insurance companies have sold more insurance since the establishment of the social security program than they did in any previous 20 years of their experience.

Physicians should wake up and discover the kind of world they are living in and devote their profession to its true goal—the elevation of human life.

ILO President Brown's visit to South America re-
Now vives interest in international affairs. American labor and labor movements in other countries have been very much in international politics since the last World War through operating the International Labor Organization, formerly in Geneva, Switzerland, now in Montreal, Canada. The ILO represents the only successful international congress ever to operate for any length of time. The League of Nations is all but dead. The International Labor Organization is alive. It is alive because it has been set up and has been operating on a substantial, democratic basis. Tripartite representation, that is, delegates from labor and business and from government sit down around a table together and discuss labor standards on an international basis.

During the 20 years' existence of the ILO effectual techniques, sound procedures, sensible standards, basic aims have been set up and learned. It would be a shame if all this successful experience were lost in the world to come. The ILO should set up some committee now to work out practical plans for utilizing what is good in the International Labor Conference for the peace after the war.



Woman's Work

—PEU— 414



PLUS IN THE HOME

By A WORKER'S WIFE

GIRLS, we've been very practical for several months now. We've victory gardened and we've canned, we've saved and we've salvaged and we've co-operated in helping to keep prices down and defeat the black market, and we've learned, I hope, some worthwhile things about nutrition and cooking and healthy living. But this month let's change our tune and even perhaps wax slightly sentimental, and take up some of the less tangible, but still very important things that are going to help win this war and make this wartime world a happier place to live in. The Woman's Page this month is written to encourage our women to keep their own morale high and that of their husbands and children, and aims to give some pointers in this regard.

First off, the men folks in your family can do a better job whether at the fighting front or fighting to produce more on the industrial front, if they have a happy home behind them—that is, one that's clean and cheerful and full of warmth and friendliness and aliveness. That's your first inspiration.

And secondly, for the sake of your children, I think you'll want to carry out some of the things suggested here. You know I worry not a little about our children, because they are being brought up in an abnormal time. Hours are long, everything and everybody is rushed. Childhood is short and they are missing a good many of the things that make childhood precious. And that's where you come in, to give them the most of happiness and security of which you are physically and spiritually capable. This month then we're stressing all the way through, home morale. Morale at home for the children, and for the grown-ups, too, is a lot of little things like the smell of fresh coffee when mother pours it from the grocery bag into the waiting canister, or like crawling in between fresh crisp sheets and warm blankets when one is dead tired, and like the look of flowers in great perfumed quantities on the old table in the hall. Morale for a child is a lot of simple things like these—simple in themselves, yet based on the principles of cleanliness, healthful living, love and care and comradeship that make him feel secure and give him a great reason for life and joy of living.

And now, lady, to get down to the well-worn brass tacks—you make the

home. Whatever it is for better or for worse, you make it. And here are some rules for you to follow if you want to make it a wonderful place to live in and come back to—if you want to do your very best in the winning of the war. If you are a housewife only—so much the better—you'll have more time and energy to give to the home-making business. However, if you're working outside also, do your darndest to do two jobs well and be the best homemaker you can, under the circumstances.

SUGGESTIONS FOR A HIGH-MORALE HOME

(1) Make the home attractive. Cleanliness is the basis for an attractive home. I know help is hard to get and the laundry situation is terrible, but do the very best you can on this score. Is your house shabby and dull? If it is, do something about it. Now is no time to spend a lot of money and we're definitely not advocating that—but marvelous improvements have been made with a little paint and it's economy to keep things in repair. If you have old faded drapes and slip covers, they can possibly be dyed in cheerful colors or perhaps you can get a bargain

in some bright flowered material and make some new drapes or colorful cushions. Flowers or autumn leaves or spicy pine about a room and growing ivy or philodendron on mantle or table, do a great deal to make a room interesting and "lived in."

(2) Mealtime is terrifically important in a home—for the sessions around the table when all the family are generally together make for unity and harmony among its members. Don't just "get something together" and "slap it on the table." Make dinner time an event to be looked forward to. Do the best you can to make the table look nice and to plan appetizing, colorful meals. Try to alternate the favorite dishes in your family and try a new recipe once in a while. Food is morale-building so do your best on the menu side. Fresh homemade vegetable soup, warm spicy gingerbread, a juicy slice of roast (on rare occasions when you can get it), can do wonders for reviving failing spirits and making folks contented.

(3) Plan amusement and recreation for your family. The weekly movie is fine but try to encourage home pleasures. Make frequent trips to the local library for books and magazines. Get some good games for the children and join in with them in the playing. There are oodles of good card games to play and the children will love having you play with them (and don't think it won't be fun for you, too). Encourage hobbies and crafts in your family. A person with a deep interest in some hobby or activity gets a great deal of pleasure from it and as a rule gets more out of life and puts more into it because of it. And don't forget to have neighbors or friends in occasionally for a game of bridge or just a home evening, perhaps topped with a community sing. We need unity in our United States now more than ever before so start with your family and your neighbors and do your part in strengthening the bonds between our people.

(4) Number four covers a lot of little things—little important morale building things like making a fuss over family birthdays with a cake, if your sugar and butter department can possibly stand it, and observing holidays in some special manner. This might mean only a cherry pie on George Washington's birthday or green paper shamrocks at each place or

(Continued on page 376)





Correspondence

—TPEU—414



TENNESSEE STATE ELECTRICAL WORKERS ASSOCIATION

Editor: In these days of speed records and rationing we will try our hand at recording the Memphis meeting of the Tennessee State Electrical Workers Association, August 1.

The conference was held in the fine new home of Local Union No. 474 in front of which the enclosed picture of some of the delegates and visitors was taken. Transportation, crowded hotels and urgent war business reduced the attendance but much important discussion took place. Our state inspection bill was condensed 60 per cent, the organization of the telephone workers was explained by International Organizer Hugh W. Brown, representing Fifth District Vice President G. X. Barker. Placing our members on postwar planning boards was discussed at length. Local Union No. 369, Louisville, Ky., sent fraternal delegates to observe our deliberations and assist in our efforts to cement the locals of this section into one big family. An address by Judge Robert A. Tillman, of the Typographical Union, on labor's history and the fight ahead of us after this war is won, was interesting and instructive.

Vice Presidents W. L. Ingram and Arthur Bennett were invited, but were unable to attend. International Representative Gordon Freeman was unable to attend due to Mrs. Freeman's serious accident. Everybody missed him and the good counsel he always has for us at these conferences. International Organizer C. McMillian brought out very forcefully the benefits of affiliation with the Association and the good done by these conferences.

Local Union No. 474 was a gracious hostess in her new home and gave the delegates a very nice dinner at the swanky Parkview Hotel. The Association will meet in Kingsport next December.

Editor's Note: Due to lack of space the picture cannot be used. Sorry!

CHAS. J. MAUNSELL, Secretary.

L. U. NO. 1, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor:

??? ELECTRONICS ???

Gentlemen: The name sounds BIG and IS BIG and so are the many triumphs that go with it. We have been so busy with our regular electrical work that most of us have overlooked the study and application of electronics in the future. This work is sneaking up on us and its possibilities are unlimited, so it is necessary to educate electrical men in its mysteries.

Just think — an electronics engineer can make and break a circuit 500,000,000 times a second

AND

we thought it was great when the electrical engineer produced a device that could break a circuit in 1/100 second.

Just think—How Michael Faraday successfully performed the first experiments that generated induced current and that scientists

READ

Splendid celebration for Army-Navy "E" award by L. U. No. 1040

Attack on union meeting absenteeism by L. U. No. 213

L. U. No. 99 tells us of good work on Air Bases

Tribute to our "old timers" by L. U. No. 697

On new ideas by L. U. No. 611

L. U. No. 3 looks ahead with post-war planning

L. U. No. 1 tells us some of the mysteries and wonders of electronics

Notes on social security by L. U. No. 102

Our scribes carry on—and create a picture of labor at war.

stroved to produce electricity with magnetism
AND
today we know it as a flow of electrons.

Just think—How the condenser puts the electron to work

AND

all make use of the principle of the Leyden jar, discovered almost 200 years ago by Prof. Pieter van Musschenbroek of the University of Leyden.

Just think—of the phenomenon of electrical resonance

AND

that the storage of electrostatic energy in a condenser and electromagnetic energy in an inductance coil give rise to one of the most useful tricks of the whole science of electronics.

Just think—That radar means: radio-detecting-and-ranging

AND

according to a joint Army-Navy release, "it is one of the marvels made possible by the electron tube. Ultra-high-frequency waves traveling with the speed of light can be focused, and scan the air and sea. When they strike an enemy ship or plane, they bounce back. Radio waves travel at a constant speed of 186,000 miles per second. Thus a small amount of time is required for such signals to travel to a reflecting surface and return to a receiver, so that, with means provided for measuring this time interval, it is possible to determine the distance to a given target. Radar operates through fog, storm and darkness, as well as through cloudless skies. It is therefore, superior to both telescope and acoustic listening device."

Just think—Dividends are received by keeping up with the times

AND

the electrical industry is destined to continue and progress IF men are willing and will educate themselves as I have so often mentioned.

Just think—At the next meeting of Local No. 1 the writer will propose that an educational committee be drafted for the purpose of informing our members of any and all new discoveries in the field of electricity, and will present our method and form of procedure for the benefit of all local unions.

The writer in behalf of all the members in Local No. 1, wishes to say that we are proud of our electrical men, and all the men and women in the service of our country. We pray constantly for their safety and their return to peaceful occupation; and they are not forgotten though we do not mention their names in the JOURNAL.

Electronically speaking,
M. A. "MORRY" NEWMAN,
The Lover of "Light" Work.

L. U. NO. 3, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

Editor: Please publish the following communication from Brother Frederick V. Eich, an officer of the educational committee of L. U. No. 3.

Senator Robert Wagner of New York has presented a bill revising the social security laws in line with the recommendations of the former National Resources Planning Commission. If this bill is passed and the revisions made, it will mean that much of the cause of fear for what will happen when the war ends will have been removed. In addition plans are in the making to adopt other recommendations of this board in reference to converting business from a war to a peace footing. But what happens?

A great roar goes up from the self-styled conservative element that such planning is an invasion of individual and state rights and that it is communistic, fascistic or what have you and that industry should make and do all planning without interference by government. Summed up briefly that means that we, the little people, who are the government, should stand idly by while they make their plans for exploitation of the employed and profit for the employer by taking all the benefits of machinery. Rather than see the social security laws broadened so that a greater number of the employed and the soldiers discharged from the Army, sailors from the Navy and those in other branches of the service will have some protection during the transition period, they would nullify the laws we now have so that they might again have men and women fighting each other for such jobs as industry may dole out with starvation pay instead of a living wage.

Industry fights higher taxes tooth and nail just as it fights any betterment in wages and conditions for the employed, yet the newspapers of this date carry a report of the U. S. Commerce Department for August

READERS, ATTENTION

This number of the Journal is dated September-October.

Due to wartime shortage of paper, to slower mailing schedules, shortage of labor, and greatly increased membership, the Electrical Workers' Journal has sought to meet the issue by combining two numbers in one.

All other numbers will be regular. Closing date for contributions will be the same.

which shows that industry is showing greater profits, after taxes, than ever before while sponsoring tax legislation to put a greater burden on those who have the least. We refer to the efforts to put over a sales tax. This in spite of the fact that those earning as little as \$624.00 per year are already paying taxes to their limit without paying sales taxes while industries' profits continue to mount. Industries pay millions of dollars for advertising in newspapers and magazines telling of all the wonders they are performing to further the war effort but a nickel an hour more in the pay envelope of their, in many cases underpaid, employees is sabotage.

So what are we going to do about it? Just this. Remember that election day is coming and that you have a job to do. Sure, it's an off year but that is all the more reason to be on the job. See that you put the right men in the judges' chairs and the other jobs to which we elect candidates in an off year. At your union meetings begin to make your own plans for that afterwar transition period by writing into your new agreements provisions for a shorter work day and week and fight like anything for unemployment insurance and all other benefits that will prevent apple selling on street corners, Hoovertowns and bonus marches when this war is over.

We do not believe that this war will be over very soon; we hope we are wrong, but we do believe that we must do all we can to break up the concerted effort that is being made to wreck everything by and for labor as well as labor itself. Therefore we must take an active part in the A. F. of L. plan to put the right men in office this year, for what we do this year will have its influence on the reactionaries that are in Congress for at least another year.

The big War Bond drive is on and by the time this is read, will be over with, but of this we are sure—labor will again come through as it has before and will continue to come through until the war is won.

JERE P. SULLIVAN, P. S.

L. U. NO. 7, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Editor: The annual outdoor meeting and clam bake of Local No. 7, of Springfield, was held on Sunday, August 22, 1943, at Turner Park in East Longmeadow. With OPA regulations so strict on gas rationing, most of the boys got rides out on trucks and on officers' cars and whatever means of travel they could best get hold of.

It surely was a big surprise to Business Manager Charles Caffrey to see such a wonderful turnout to attend this splendid outdoor meeting and we surely had a grand day to go with it. There were a few speakers but

their remarks were very short for the boys were out to have a good day of fun and the whole meeting was brief. The boys got together for their regular yearly ball game and as usual that manager of all managers, Woody Wilson, won his third ball game in succession. He surely knows how to pick the right team. He was manager of the Romaxis and Davey Garvey and Duke Donohue were co-managers of the losing High Tension team. Their star pitcher, Bill Bailey, was in the box and tried his best, getting poor support from his outfielders, and his catcher, Austin Donnellan, who leaves for the Seabees on Wednesday, had his mind on everything but baseball, but happy sailing, Austin, and come back soon.

John Collins pitching for the Romaxis got very good support from the outfielders and his first baseman, Louis Laliberte, who got everything that came his way, and myself, Ed Mullarkey, who was catching for the winning Romaxis. But it was our President Arthur Illig who was on a batting spree and who knocked in seven runs for the winning team. It was all in fun and a good time was had by all, but we missed our business manager, Charles Caffrey's arguments with the umpires who had everyone on the go from start to finish.

We had a visit from an old member of Local No. 7 who has traveled around the country quite a bit. I guess you all know who I mean, Brother Walter Hendricks, who is now in the Seabees and going strong. We know the war won't last 'til Christmas for from what I hear from the old timers Walter Hendricks never worked for one boss over three months. We all wish him a safe return.

E. MULLARKEY, P. S.



UNDER FIRE

Pfc. William Graham, of Felts Field, Wash., hasn't forgotten the union principles he learned when he was a member of L. U. No. 38, as this clever cartoon sent to Business Manager Clayton Lee proves.

L. U. NO. 18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor: Not having had a letter in the JOURNAL for several months, Local No. 18 had, I think, better be represented again before we are forgotten.

Like most locals, we have been quite busy during the past year with war work. However, this is now beginning to slow down, at least so far as construction is concerned. Many of our members are going to work in production jobs in the shipyards and elsewhere.

Los Angeles has now been declared to be a critical labor shortage area and placed on a forty-eight-hour-week basis. This may be somewhat misleading as actually there is not now nor has there ever been any shortage of skilled electrical workers at established union wage scales. At times we have been scraping the bottom of the barrel, but no order for men has ever gone unfilled by our office. Most of the so-called shortage exists, I think, among those substandard employers and fly-by-night contractors who would like to get linemen for about 90 cents per hour.

Here, as elsewhere in the nation, public utilities have been held down to a bare minimum of necessary repair and maintenance work, with the result that many members normally employed in this field have been forced out into construction work. Now that construction work is coming to an end, they will probably have to line up some kind of a production job to keep the wolf from the door.

Many thousands of newcomers have flocked into Los Angeles during the past two years, most of them straight from the farm. Upon their arrival the entire family goes to work in some defense plant and receives a combined income greater than they ever dreamed possible. However, this has not helped us in our effort to spread our established wage scales into these production jobs and many of our members are going to have to accept substandard wages for a while until these people can be educated or until construction work opens up.

Another thing which gripes me is the endless effort on the part of these defense plants to do construction work with men they have hired as maintenance men. It's bad enough for our members to have to work for 50 cents per hour below our scale without being expected to do work which should be contracted.

Well, it's wartime and I suppose we shouldn't raise too much fuss. Just go on buying War Bonds and hoping for the day of victory and its attendant blessings, not the least of which will, I hope, be the exodus of the peapickers from our midst and a return of electrical work to electrical workers.

GEORGE SIMMONS, P. S.

L. U. NO. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor: At this writing we can announce the fact that one of our oldest Brothers, Brother George H. Neuchomb (we're uncertain of the spelling) has been appointed to fill the unexpired term of our deceased Brother, the late Bob Forrest. He will serve as our new financial secretary. George has been in our midst as far back as we can remember, in fact, we are informed that he stepped aside years ago in favor of our late Brother Tom Fagan, as financial secretary, and Tom served in that office 'til the day of his death. So, after a lapse of a good many years, George is practically starting in where he left off years ago.

Once more duty finds us reporting the death of another of our old members, Brother Lewis H. Nichols. Brother Nichols had been ill for some time. Brother Jack Taylor, we

learn, has been placed on the pension roll by the I. O.

Reading through these pages we learned of the illness of Shappie and we hear the old author is coming back stronger and better than ever with his Casey stories. We can't help but envy the patience that Brother Shappie possesses, what with the checking, revising and rewriting of his manuscripts and books. We're elated, Shappie, to hear you'll be active with us once more.

We learn from one of the pages that Glenn Martin, who employs large forces in his various plants and is far from being a lover of organized labor, highly recommends that every American worker is entitled to and should have time out for vacation to spend in the great outdoors, swimming, fishing, etc., just so it's outdoors. Evidently those views aren't shared by some of the local members of the supervisory forces in our midst, because a few of the boys, including the scribe, have been punished for taking vacation. Glenn Martin can learn a few things about vacation by consulting us.

We note that profiteers become jittery when news (good war news) in our favor is announced. Evidently profits hinge on continued war operations. Next time take note on reflections in the stock market.

The Smith-Connally anti-labor law is starting to turn out as labor predicted. Rumblings and rumors of discontent and dissatisfaction are becoming more apparent daily. The labor baiters will yet learn that passing laws of hate affecting the producers of wealth and the world's goods will not find the worker taking it sitting down. After all we're still in the land of the free and the home of the brave.

We may yet profit by the example set by the C. I. O., a militant outfit. That organization is using all means such as radio, movies, and press to advertise themselves or sell their stock as it were, to the public. They apparently are making good on their selling campaign. It may pay us to take a leaf out of the book of this organization and become more aggressive, for it seems that conservatism is interpreted by labor haters as appeasement. Everyone knows by this time that there is no profit in appeasement and it really breeds contempt. Reactionaries understand the language that is forceful and militant. We must get to be more active and regain whatever we have lost.

Brother John Parks, Jr., is now a member of the naval forces and also a new papa of a baby girl. He is in training at Bainbridge, Md.

We suspect we're being gold-bricked, but anyhow, Mark King tells us that Barney King is cook in the Air Corps and Carl King is in the telephone division on the railroad in the Army. We suspect that this is repetition. Oh yes, Mark is papa a second time; this time it's a girl, Lillian Marie.

R. S. ROSEMAN, P. S.

L. U. NO. 70, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Editor: Here's that guy from the "Hayloft" again! Whew! that last meeting of ours was plenty torrid—the evening and the president were both hot! PEP Co. properties must and will be organized in the I. B. E. W. There is to be no other answer. The boys who construct, maintain and operate, want it that way and show it in their attendance and interest. The result will be a contract with Local No. 70, I. B. E. W., at an early date. Thanks to the effort and the zeal of the boys in the organizing committees, and thanks to the boys who free-lanced, victory is in sight, but don't rest on the oars, lads, until that final victory gun!

While in Baltimore I ran into an old-time lineman—Boomer Bob Ellender, who had worked across these United States 10 times

Major Ignatius Ramsey is another of our I. B. E. W. members who is distinguishing himself for gallant service in this war. Recently Major Ramsey led the attack on Munda Hill, New Georgia Island, and his battalion whipped the Japs in a final stand there.

Major Ramsey was initiated as a member of L. U. No. 35, Hartford, Conn., in April 1922. He has had a long and colorful military history. He first enlisted June 11, 1915, in Company H of the First Connecticut Infantry. After service on the Mexican frontier, he was mustered out of federal service on October 23, 1916. On February 1, 1917, he reenlisted and a month later was called into federal service for World War I. He transferred to Company H, 102nd Infantry, Twenty-sixth Division, and took part in 19 minor and five major battles in France.

He was awarded the Purple Heart medal and the French Verdun Medal for his services in the war. On April 29, 1919, he was honorably discharged. Two years later he reenlisted in Company E, 169th Infantry. On December 5, 1923, he was promoted to second lieutenant, on May 29, 1925, to first lieutenant, on January 13, 1937, to captain in charge of Company F, 169th Infantry, and to major on graduation from the Fort Benning staff course in 1942.

before he decided to settle down in this city of fine beer and sea-food dinners. Bob can be reached through Local No. 28. He says he'd like to hear from some of the old fellas that put up the tall ones and put down the short ones. Bob's got some good stories and has a knack of telling them.

Here's good luck and good health to Local No. 28, Baltimore. It has been my pleasure to work with some of the chaps from that local and I've never worked with a better bunch of men. I grieve with you at your loss of Bob Forrest, financial secretary.

And Local No. 3, N. Y. C., you're guys, too, are represented unofficially in the field by a swell bunch of fellas.

I DIDN'T KNOW DEPARTMENT:

That upwards of five miles of wiring for instruments, machines, and electrical equipment are required in some of our larger planes.

That there is no legal standard wire gauge in this country. England has a legal standard wire gauge, while France, Germany, Italy and other continental countries specify wire sizes in millimeters. There is a growing tendency to specify wire sizes in this country by diameter in mils (1000ths of an inch).

That a vacuum is the only perfect electric insulation, with air (free of ions) being the next best.

I didn't know I didn't know so much! I'll dead-end here 'til the next JOURNAL.

STAN STANTON, P. S.

L. U. NO. 79, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Editor: We are indebted to Brother John Kelly, of Local No. 79, for the subject matter herein offered. "Dicky" Spoonhower was a kinsman of John's:

"January 17, 1943.

"Dear Mom:

"Here it is Sunday again, and a very lovely day. The sun is shining, and it is quite warm. I hope this letter finds you all in the best of health and happy. As for me, I am feeling fine, in the best of health and good spirits. There isn't much to say about what is going on here, except we are all doing our bit to clean up this 'mess'; so we can return to the good old USA.

"Today being Sunday, and it being impossible to hear Mass, because of conditions and the positions we are in, I remained in my foxhole, took out my prayer book and read the Mass myself. I do this every Sunday when we cannot attend Mass. I also have four novenas I read every Monday; also a novena by saying the Rosary every day to our Blessed Mother.

"I know you probably thought that I was neglecting my religion, but I haven't. I am growing stronger and stronger in it and will continue to do so no matter where I am, for I want to have peace with God, for my will is God's will, and if it is His will that I die here, I want to be able to meet my Maker, and enter heaven.

"Mom, I have a strong belief and feeling that it may be God's will to let me return to you. It is something I cannot describe, but it is a strong belief I have inside of me.

"If only all the world would have belief and peace with God, then there would be no more wars.

"Will close for now. Hope to hear from you soon. Keep writing. Will write as often as possible. May God bless and protect you.

"Your loving son,

"DICK."

When the pure white light from the fires of suffering is reflected on the heights of Olympus, great literature is born. Then it is that eternal truth is discerned and cherished.

St. Paul in prison, lashings and shipwreck; St. Augustine in contrition; Dante in exile; Milton in poverty and blindness; Chatterton in his garret; Shelley the social misfit; Lincoln in sorrow; Francis Thompson in rags; and "Dicky" Spoonhower in his foxhole in the African desert with scorpions, spiders and centipedes for company—hoping his mother is well, even as he (mind you), dreaming of the day when he may return to his mother and his beloved U. S. A.

May 7, after six months of purgatory, an enemy shell enabled him to "meet his Maker" and enter heaven.

His own words make comment seem cheap and futile.

THOMAS N. BERRIGAN, P. S.

L. U. NO. 80, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor: The best news that we have heard lately is about the winning of the election by the I. B. E. W. for L. U. No. 980, Virginia Electric & Power Co. local here. Believe me, that is front page news. The power company did everything it could to prevent the election. But the V. E. P. Co. now is on the right side of the fence and perhaps they will find out that working with the I. B. E. W. will mean a pleasant group for all. The labor movement is just like going to church, once you find that the church is a good place, you keep going. So, let's hope the V. E. P. Co. will come to its senses and see that it has made a great mistake in the past in fighting L. U. No. 980.

The sick list is as follows: Brothers Blankinship, who is in Veterans' hospital, at Hampton, Va.; Bob Detweiler, in Norfolk General Hospital; also David White is there; Brother Lofter is in St. Vincent's Hospital. Brother A. M. Hornberger, who has been in the hospital, is out again and back on the job.

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HOW THEY VOTED

CONNALLY-SMITH-MAY ANTI-STRIKE BILL
ROLL CALL VOTES ON S. 796

SENATOR	On Passage of Bill May 5, 1943	On Conference Report June 12, 1943	To Override President's Veto June 25, 1943
Aiken	Favorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
Andrews	Paired Unfav.	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
Austin	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
Bailey	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Not Voting
Ball	Unfavorable	Paired Unfav.	Favorable
Bankhead	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
Barbour	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Paired Unfav.
Barkley	Unfavorable	Not Voting	Not Voting
Bilbo	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
Bone	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable
Brewster	Unfavorable	Not Voting	Unfavorable
Bridges	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
Brooks	Not Voting	Not Voting	Unfavorable
Buck	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
Burton	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Paired Unfav.
Bushfield	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
Butler	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
Byrd	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
Capper	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
Caraway	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
Chandler	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Paired Unfav.
Chavez	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
Clark, Mo.	Unfavorable	Favorable	Favorable
Clark, Idaho	Favorable	Paired Fav.	Paired Fav.
Connally	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
Danaher	Unfavorable	Favorable	Not Voting
Davis	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable
Downey	Not Voting	Not Voting	Favorable
Eastland	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
Ellender	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Not Voting
Ferguson	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
George	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
Gerry	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
Gillette	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
Glass	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Paired Unfav.
Green	Not Voting	Favorable	Favorable
Guffey	Not Voting	Favorable	Favorable
Gurney	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
Hatch	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
Hawkes	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
Hayden	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
Hill	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
Holman	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
Johnson, Calif.	Not Voting	Not Voting	Not Voting
Johnson, Colo.	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable
Kilgore	Not Voting	Paired Fav.	Favorable
LaFollette	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable
Langer	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable
Lodge	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
Lucas	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
McCarran	Paired Fav.	Favorable	Favorable
McClellan	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
McFarland	Unfavorable	Favorable	Favorable
McKellar	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
McNary	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
Maloney	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
Maybank	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
Mead	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable
Milliken	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
Moore	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
Murdock	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable
Murray	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable
Nye	Not Voting	Favorable	Favorable
O'Daniel	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
O'Mahoney	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
Overton	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
Pepper	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
Radcliffe	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
Reed	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
Revercomb	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
Reynolds	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
Robertson	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
Russell	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
Scrugham	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable
Shipstead	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable
Smith	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
Stewart	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
Taft	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
Thomas, Idaho	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
Thomas, Okla.	Unfavorable	Not Voting	Unfavorable
Thomas, Utah	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable
Tobey	Unfavorable	Paired Unfav.	Unfavorable
Truman	Unfavorable	Paired Fav.	Favorable
Tunnell	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable
Tydings	Unfavorable	Paired Unfav.	Unfavorable
Vandenberg	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
Van Nuys	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
Wagner	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable
Walgren	Not Voting	Favorable	Paired Fav.
Walsh	Unfavorable	Favorable	Favorable

Wheeler	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable	Durham	Unfavorable
Wherry	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Dworshak	Unfavorable
White	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Eaton	Unfavorable
Wiley	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Eberhart	Favorable
Willis	Not Voting	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Elliott	Unfavorable
Wilson	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Ellis	Unfavorable
Abernethy	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Ellison, Md.	Favorable
Allen, Ill.	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Paired Unfav.	Ellsworth	Unfavorable
Allen, La.	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Elmer	Favorable
Anderson, H. Carl.	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Elston, Ohio	Unfavorable
Anderson, Calif.	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Engel	Favorable
Anderson, N. Mex.	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Fay	Favorable
Anderson, A. H.	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Feighan	Favorable
Andrews	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Fellows	Unfavorable
Angell	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable	Fenton	Favorable
Arends	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Fernandez	Unfavorable
Arnold	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Fish	Unfavorable
Auchincloss	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Fisher	Unfavorable
Baldwin, Md.	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Fitzpatrick	Favorable
Baldwin, N. Y.	Favorable	Paired Fav.	Paired Fav.	Flannagan	Favorable
Barden	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Paired Unfav.	Fogarty	Favorable
Barrett	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Forger	Unfavorable
Barry	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable	Forand	Favorable
Bates, Ky.	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable	Ford	Favorable
Bates, Mass.	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Not Voting	Fulbright	Unfavorable
Beall	Favorable	Paired Fav.	Not Voting	Fulmer	Not Voting
Beckworth	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Furlong	Favorable
Bell	Not Voting	Not Voting	Unfavorable	Gale	Unfavorable
Bender	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable	Gallagher	Paired Fav.
Bennett, Mich.	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable	Gamble	Unfavorable
Bennett, Mo.	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Gachings	Unfavorable
Bishop	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable	Gavagan	Favorable
Blackney	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable	Gavin	Unfavorable
Bland	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Gearhart	Unfavorable
Bloom	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable	Gerlach	Unfavorable
Bolton	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable	Gibson	Not Voting
Bonner	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Gifford	Paired Unfav.
Boren	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Gilchrist	Unfavorable
Boykin	Not Voting	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Gillette	Not Voting
Bradley, Mich.	Unfavorable	Not Voting	Paired Unfav.	Gillie	Unfavorable
Bradley, Pa.	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable	Goodwin	Unfavorable
Brehm	Favorable	Favorable	Unfavorable	Gordon	Favorable
Brooks	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Gore	Unfavorable
Brown, Ga.	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Gorski	Favorable
Brown, Ohio	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Gossett	Unfavorable
Bryson	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Graham	Unfavorable
Buckley	Favorable	Favorable	Not Voting	Granger	Not Voting
Buffett	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Grant, Ala.	Paired Unfav.
Bulwinkle	Unfavorable	Not Voting	Unfavorable	Grant, Ind.	Unfavorable
Burch, Va.	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Green	Favorable
Burchill, N. Y.	Favorable	Favorable	Not Voting	Gregory	Unfavorable
Burdick	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable	Griffiths	Unfavorable
Burgin	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Gross	Unfavorable
Busbey	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable	Gwynne	Unfavorable
Butler	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable	Hagen	Favorable
Byrne	Favorable	Favorable	Not Voting	Hale	Unfavorable
Camp	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Hall, Edwin A.	Unfavorable
Canfield	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable	Hall, Leonard W.	Unfavorable
Cannon, Fla.	Not Voting	Not Voting	Unfavorable	Halleck	Unfavorable
Cannon, Mo.	Unfavorable	Not Voting	Unfavorable	Hancock	Unfavorable
Capozzoli	Paired Fav.	Paired Fav.	Unfavorable	Hare	Unfavorable
Carlson, Kans.	Unfavorable	Paired Fav.	Unfavorable	Harless, Ariz.	Unfavorable
Carson, Ohio	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Harness, Ind.	Unfavorable
Carter	Favorable	Not Voting	Unfavorable	Harris, Ark.	Unfavorable
Case	Unfavorable	Favorable	Favorable	Harris, Va.	Unfavorable
Celler	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable	Hart	Favorable
Chapman	Paired Unfav.	Favorable	Favorable	Hartley	Unfavorable
Chenoweth	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Hays	Favorable
Chiferfield	Unfavorable	Not Voting	Unfavorable	Hébert	Unfavorable
Church	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Heffernan	Favorable
Clason	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Heidinger	Not Voting
Cleaver	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Hendricks	Not Voting
Cochran	Not Voting	Not Voting	Unfavorable	Herter	Unfavorable
Coffey	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable	Hess	Unfavorable
Cole, Mo.	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable	Hill	Unfavorable
Cole, N. Y.	Not Voting	Not Voting	Unfavorable	Hinshaw	Unfavorable
Colmer	Unfavorable	Paired Unfav.	Unfavorable	Hobbs	Unfavorable
Compton	Not Voting	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Hoch	Favorable
Cooley	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Hoeven	Unfavorable
Cooper	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Hoffman	Unfavorable
Costello	Paired Unfav.	Paired Unfav.	Unfavorable	Hollfield	Favorable
Courtney	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Holmes, Mass.	Unfavorable
Cox	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Holmes, Wash.	Unfavorable
Cravens	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Hope	Unfavorable
Crawford	Not Voting	Not Voting	Unfavorable	Horan	Unfavorable
Creal	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Howell	Favorable
Crosser	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable	Hull	Favorable
Culkin	Not Voting	Not Voting	Unfavorable	Izac	Favorable
Cullen	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable	Jackson	Favorable
Cunningham	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Jarman	Unfavorable
Curley	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable	Jeffrey	Unfavorable
Curtis	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Jenkins	Unfavorable
D'Alesandro	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable	Jennings	Unfavorable
Davis	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Jensen	Unfavorable
Dawson	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable	Johnson, Anton J.	Unfavorable
Day	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable	Johnson, C. D.	Favorable
Delaney	Favorable	Favorable	Not Voting	Johnson, Ind.	Not Voting
Dewey	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Johnson, J. Leroy	Not Voting
Dickstein	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable	Johnson, L. A.	Unfavorable
Dies	Not Voting	Not Voting	Unfavorable	Johnson, L. B.	Unfavorable
Dilweg	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable	Johnson, Okla.	Unfavorable
Dingell	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable	Johnson, Ward	Unfavorable
Dirksen	Favorable	Not Voting	Unfavorable	Jones	Unfavorable
Disney	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Jonkman	Unfavorable
Ditter	Unfavorable	Not Voting	Unfavorable	Judd	Unfavorable
Domeneaux	Paired Unfav.	Paired Unfav.	Unfavorable	Kean	Not Voting
Dondero	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Kearney	Unfavorable
Doughton	Unfavorable	Not Voting	Unfavorable	Ke	Favorable
Douglas	Not Voting	Not Voting	Unfavorable	Keefe	Unfavorable
Drewry	Unfavorable	Not Voting	Unfavorable	Kefauver	Unfavorable
				Kelley	Favorable

favorable	Unfavorable	Kennedy	Favorable	Favorable	Paired Fav.	Reed, N. Y.	Favorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
favorable	Unfavorable	Keogh	Favorable	Favorable	Paired Fav.	Rees, Kans.	Unfavorable	Not Voting	Unfavorable
Not Voting	Unfavorable	Kerr	Not Voting	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Richards	Unfavorable	Not Voting	Unfavorable
Not Voting	Unfavorable	Kilburn	Unfavorable	Not Voting	Paired Unfav.	Rivers	Unfavorable	Paired Unfav.	Not Voting
favorable	Unfavorable	Kilday	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Rizley	Unfavorable	Paired Unfav.	Unfavorable
favorable	Unfavorable	King	Paired Fav.	Paired Fav.	Favorable	Robertson	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
favorable	Unfavorable	Kinzer	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Robinson, Utah	Paired Fav.	Not Voting	Favorable
favorable	Unfavorable	Kirwan	Favorable	Favorable	Not Voting	Robison, Ky.	Unfavorable	Favorable	Favorable
favorable	Unfavorable	Kleberg	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Rockwell	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
favorable	Unfavorable	Klein	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable	Rodgers, Pa.	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
favorable	Unfavorable	Knutson	Unfavorable	Not Voting	Unfavorable	Rogers, Calif.	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable
favorable	Favorable	Kunkel	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable	Rogers, Mass.	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
favorable	Not Voting	LaFollette	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable	Rohrbough	Unfavorable	Not Voting	Unfavorable
favorable	Favorable	Lambertson	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Rolph	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable
favorable	Unfavorable	Landis	Unfavorable	Favorable	Paired Unfav.	Rowan	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable
favorable	Favorable	Lane	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable	Rowe	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
favorable	Unfavorable	Lanham	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Russell	Not Voting	Not Voting	Unfavorable
Paired Fav.	Unfavorable	Larade	Paired Fav.	Paired Fav.	Paired Fav.	Sabath	Favorable	Not Voting	Favorable
favorable	Unfavorable	Lea	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Sadowski	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable
favorable	Paired Fav.	LeCompte	Not Voting	Not Voting	Unfavorable	Sasseer	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable
favorable	Favorable	LeFevre	Not Voting	Paired Unfav.	Unfavorable	Satterfield	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
favorable	Favorable	Lemke	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable	Sauthoff	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable
favorable	Favorable	Lesinski	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable	Scanlon	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable
Paired Fav.	Not Voting	Lewis, Colo.	Absent—Not yet sworn in.	Favorable	Favorable	Schiffler	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable
favorable	Not Voting	Lewis, Ohio	Favorable	Favorable	Paired Fav.	Schuetz	Favorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
favorable	Unfavorable	Luce	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable	Schwabe	Paired Unfav.	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
favorable	Unfavorable	Ludlow	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable	Scott	Favorable	Paired Fav.	Paired Fav.
favorable	Favorable	Lynch	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable	Shafer	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
favorable	Unfavorable	McCormack	Unfavorable	Paired Unfav.	Unfavorable	Sheppard	Favorable	Favorable	Not Voting
Paired Fav.	Paired Fav.	McCormack	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Favorable	Sheridan	Favorable	Paired Fav.	Not Voting
favorable	Paired Unfav.	McCowan	Not Voting	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Short	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
favorable	Unfavorable	McGehee	Paired Unfav.	Paired Unfav.	Unfavorable	Sikes	Not Voting	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
favorable	Not Voting	McGrannery	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable	Simpson, Ill.	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
Not Voting	Paired Unfav.	McGregor	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Simpson, Pa.	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Paired Unfav.
favorable	Unfavorable	McKenzie	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Paired Unfav.	Slaughter	Unfavorable	Paired Unfav.	Unfavorable
favorable	Unfavorable	McLean	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Paired Unfav.	Smith, Maine	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable
Not Voting	Unfavorable	McMillan	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Smith, Ohio	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
favorable	Unfavorable	McMurray	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable	Smith, Va.	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
favorable	Unfavorable	McWilliams	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Smith, W. Va.	Paired Fav.	Paired Fav.	Favorable
favorable	Unfavorable	Mann	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Smith, Wis.	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
Paired Unfav.	Unfavorable	Madden	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable	Snyder	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable
favorable	Unfavorable	Magnuson	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Somers, N. Y.	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable
favorable	Favorable	Mahon	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Sparkman	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
favorable	Unfavorable	Maloney	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Spence	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable
favorable	Unfavorable	Mansasco	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable	Springer	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
favorable	Unfavorable	Mansfield, Mont.	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Stanley	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
favorable	Unfavorable	Mansfield, Tex.	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Favorable	Starnes, Ala.	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
favorable	Favorable	Marcantonio	Favorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Steagall	Paired Unfav.	Paired Unfav.	Unfavorable
Paired Unfav.	Unfavorable	Martin, Iowa	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Stearns, N. H.	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
favorable	Unfavorable	Martin, Mass.	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Stefan	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
favorable	Favorable	Mason	Favorable	Favorable	Unfavorable	Stevenson	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable
favorable	Unfavorable	May	Unfavorable	Favorable	Paired Fav.	Stewart	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
Not Voting	Unfavorable	Merritt	Favorable	Not Voting	Unfavorable	Stockman	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
favorable	Unfavorable	Merritt	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Sullivan	Favorable	Paired Fav.	Favorable
favorable	Unfavorable	Merritt	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Sumner, Ill.	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
favorable	Unfavorable	Miller, Conn.	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable	Summers, Tex.	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
favorable	Favorable	Miller, Mo.	Favorable	Paired Fav.	Not Voting	Sundstrom	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Paired Unfav.
favorable	Unfavorable	Miller, Nebr.	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Taber	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
favorable	Unfavorable	Miller, Pa.	Favorable	Paired Fav.	Favorable	Talbot	Not Voting	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
favorable	Unfavorable	Mills	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Favorable	Talle	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
favorable	Unfavorable	Minkiewicz	Favorable	Favorable	Unfavorable	Tarver	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
favorable	Unfavorable	Monroney	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Taylor	Unfavorable	Not Voting	Paired Unfav.
favorable	Unfavorable	Morrison, La.	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Paired Unfav.	Thomas, N. J.	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Paired Unfav.
favorable	Unfavorable	Morrison, N. C.	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable	Thomas, Tex.	Not Voting	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
favorable	Unfavorable	Mott	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Thomason	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Paired Unfav.
favorable	Unfavorable	Mruk	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable	Tibbott	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
favorable	Unfavorable	Mundt	Unfavorable	Not Voting	Not Voting	Tolan	Paired Fav.	Paired Fav.	Not Voting
favorable	Unfavorable	Murdoch	Not Voting	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Towe	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Paired Unfav.
favorable	Favorable	Murphy	Favorable	Favorable	Not Voting	Treadway	Not Voting	Not Voting	Paired Unfav.
favorable	Paired Unfav.	Murray, Tenn.	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Troutman	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable
favorable	Unfavorable	Murray, Wis.	Unfavorable	Favorable	Not Voting	Van Zandt	Not Voting	Not Voting	Not Voting
favorable	Not Voting	Myers	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable	Vincent, Ky.	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
favorable	Not Voting	Newsome	Unfavorable	Paired Unfav.	Unfavorable	Vinson, Ga.	Unfavorable	Paired Unfav.	Paired Unfav.
Not Voting	Unfavorable	Nichols	Not Voting	Not Voting	Unfavorable	Voorhis, Calif.	Favorable	Not Voting	Favorable
favorable	Unfavorable	Norman	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable	Vors, Ohio	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
favorable	Unfavorable	Norrell	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Vursell	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
favorable	Unfavorable	Norton	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable	Wadsworth	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Not Voting
favorable	Unfavorable	O'Brien, Ill.	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable	Walter	Favorable	Favorable	Not Voting
favorable	Unfavorable	O'Brien, Mich.	Favorable	Favorable	Paired Unfav.	Ward	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
favorable	Unfavorable	O'Brien, N. Y.	Not Voting	Favorable	Favorable	Wasilewski	Favorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
favorable	Favorable	O'Connor	Favorable	Not Voting	Unfavorable	Weaver	Unfavorable	Not Voting	Unfavorable
favorable	Unfavorable	O'Hara	Unfavorable	Favorable	Unfavorable	Weichel, Ohio	Not Voting	Not Voting	Unfavorable
favorable	Unfavorable	O'Konski	Favorable	Not Voting	Not Voting	Weiss	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable
Not Voting	Unfavorable	O'Leary	Not Voting	Favorable	Favorable	Welch	Not Voting	Favorable	Favorable
favorable	Unfavorable	O'Neal	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable	Wene	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable
favorable	Unfavorable	O'Toole	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable	West	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
favorable	Favorable	Outland	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable	Wheat	Favorable	Favorable	Not Voting
favorable	Not Voting	Pace	Unfavorable	Paired Unfav.	Unfavorable	Whelchel, Ga.	Not Voting	Not Voting	Unfavorable
favorable	Unfavorable	Patman	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	White	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable
favorable	Favorable	Patton	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Whitten	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
favorable	Paired Unfav.	Peterson, Fla.	Not Voting	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Whittington	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
favorable	Unfavorable	Peterson, Ga.	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Wickersham	Paired Unfav.	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
favorable	Unfavorable	Pfeifer	Favorable	Paired Fav.	Not Voting	Wigglesworth	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
Paired Unfav.	Unfavorable	Phillips	Favorable	Paired Fav.	Not Voting	Willey	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
favorable	Unfavorable	Pittenger	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Wilson	Not Voting	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
favorable	Unfavorable	Ploesser	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Winstead	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
Not Voting	Not Voting	Plumley	Not Voting	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Winter	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
favorable	Unfavorable	Poage	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Wolcott	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
favorable	Unfavorable	Ponson	Unfavorable	Not Voting	Unfavorable	Wolfenden, Pa.	Favorable	Paired Fav.	Favorable
Paired Unfav.	Unfavorable	Pracht	Favorable	Not Voting	Paired Fav.	Wolverton, N. J.	Favorable	Favorable	Paired Fav.
favorable	Unfavorable	Priest	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Woodruff, Mich.	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
favorable	Unfavorable	Rabaut	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable	Woodrum, Va.	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
favorable	Unfavorable	Ramey	Paired Fav.	Favorable	Favorable	Worley	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
favorable	Not Voting	Ramspeck	Favorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Wright	Favorable	Favorable	Favorable
favorable	Favorable	Randolph	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Zimmerman	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable
favorable	Unfavorable	Rankin	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable				
favorable	Unfavorable	Rayburn	Speaker	Speaker	Speaker				
favorable	Unfavorable	Reece, Tenn.	Unfavorable	Unfavorable	Unfavorable				
favorable	Favorable	Reed, Ill.	Unfavorable	Favorable	Favorable				

(Continued from page 359)

At this writing Brother Deacon is the last to go in the armed service. Best of luck to him and may God bless him.

M. P. MARTIN, P. S.

L. U. NO. 99, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Editor: Here it is press time and as the newly-appointed press secretary I believe it is proper to have published in our JOURNAL a mention of the Brothers elected to carry on the good work that has been accomplished in the past four years by Local No. 99. All of the Brothers elected to office have given long and faithful service to our local and the I. B. E. W. and by their reelection it is shown that the rank and file appreciate faithful service.

Large construction projects are coming to a completion in the state of Rhode Island. The Quonset Air Base, and one at Davisville are nearly completed and hundreds of craftsmen have been laid off. This was a big job and the electrical workers surely can feel proud of a big job well done and this also goes for Newport, Gould Island and every national defense job in the state of little Rhody, a small state with big men who know how to give and take and this goes for the hundreds of out-of-town Brothers who helped us build these bases of which we are all proud.

The only remaining large job is the Walsh-Kaiser Shipyard, and this project will no doubt spell finish to large construction in Rhode Island unless there is new construction to come in the near future. All I. B. E. W. Brothers of Local No. 99 and from New York locals and the various locals throughout the east and other sections that have had men working in this district can feel proud of their efforts given to the war program. And all men in the armed forces take notice: We finished our jobs on time, with many a fight with management but no strikes. We have kept our promise and have not let you down.

WILLIAM BEEHLEY, P. S.

L. U. NO. 102, PATERSON, N. J.

Editor: Your press secretary now starts another term as he was reappointed by President Bill Cross. At the same meeting the following delegates were appointed: To the New Jersey State Electrical Association—William Cross, Samuel Moskowitz, S. J. Cristiano; to the Paterson Building Trades Council—E. L. Braun, Samuel Moskowitz, C. Cooper; to the Passaic Building Trades Council—Jack Pardo, C. Prall, Samuel Moskowitz; to the Central Trades and Labor Council—Samuel Moskowitz, Ted Lynch, Louis Schaeffer.

Uncle Sam called two more Brothers: E. L.

Braun, Jr., whose address is now Co. 753, U. S. N. T. S., Newport, R. I., and Oscar Cristiano who is stationed at Fort Dix, N. J.

The address of Harry Richmond is Batt. 9-8th Bw. Bld'g 1212, Ft. Custis, Va. That of Fred Bosland is 2/c Co. 1626 Service Schools, U. S. N. T. S., Newport, R. I.

Ray Graf, who was commissioned a lieutenant last May, was recently married to Lt. Catherine Alida Waite of the Army Nurses' Corps. The bride's home was in Buffalo. They were married at the Chapel of the Good Samaritan, Pine Camp, N. Y., by Captain Owen Leary, chaplain. Congratulations Ray!—to both of you. Ray's latest address is P. O. Box 100, Stratford, Conn.

We now have twenty-one members still in the service. Each one is sent two dollars pin money a month just to let them know that the local does not forget about them.

Though technically the members in service are members of the I. B. E. W. at large and not of the respective local unions, the local unions should amend their by-laws so that a member in the service will not lose any local union right or privilege due to lack of continuous good standing in the local union.

The servicemen's rights under social security should be looked into by the servicemen's committee. The six-point program outlined by President Roosevelt is an excellent one: 1. Mustering-out pay with every honorable discharge; 2. Either a job or unemployment insurance; 3. Further education or training at government cost; 4. Credit for time in service when calculating social security benefits; 5. Adequate provisions for hospitalization, rehabilitation, and medical care of disabled; 6. Sufficient pensions for disabled.

The Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill now before Congress sets up a more uniform and comprehensive social insurance program for practically all workers as well as servicemen. It provides against sickness and accidents as well as unemployment and old age. It is elaborated upon in an article entitled "Security Bill gets away to Good Start" on page 267 of the July WORKER. May I suggest that all members read this article carefully and if the bill meets with their approval to really put their shoulder to the wheel to get the bill enacted into law.

We are sorry to report that Brother Krine Hamilton is on the sick list with the outlook of returning to work very poor. The unemployed dues fund will of course take care of Brother Hamilton's union dues during his incapacity.

I wish all our members had the opportunity to know Vince Murphy personally. I am sure they would agree that Vince is a clean-cut labor leader, an able statesman, and a splendid personality; the kind of a man that we need as the governor of New Jersey.

PETER HOEDEMAEKER, P. S.

L. U. NO. 145, ROCK ISLAND, MO-LINE, ILL., AND DAVENPORT, IOWA

Editor: During the afternoon and evening of Saturday, August 14, members of Local No. 145 and their families enjoyed a picnic at the Black Hawk State Park, Rock Island, Ill. Refreshments were served during the course of the day for both adults and the youngsters.

Door prizes of war stamps were drawn every hour with the final door prize being a \$25.00 war bond, which was won by Carl Knouse.

War stamps were also the awards to the winners of the various races and contests held for the youngsters.

All of us were very pleased to see Brothers Riepe and Mason among those present even



Down To The Sea Go The Ships



Brother August Roberts (right in above picture) of L. U. No. 134, Chicago, Ill., is electrical inspector for the United States Maritime Commission at the Walter Butler Shipbuilders, Inc., Superior, Wis. Brother Roberts is doing a splendid job out there, seeing that the electrical equipment is all okay on those fighting ships that are helping to beat the Axis.

It was the Walter Butler yards that

recently launched the five coastal cargo ships christened by the Dionne Quintuplets, an act which Admiral Land described as "symbolic of the fine international relationship that is the foundation of the United Nations."

Brother Roberts is photographed with Robert Butler, President of Walter Butler Shipbuilders, Inc., (center) and Captain J. A. Larsen, in charge of outfitting at the yards (left).

though they were on crutches. Both men were injured, as it is said in the armed forces, in the line of duty.

We feel that the entertainment committee, consisting of Ernie Bartosch, Dick Yeager, Henry Nagel, and George Jorgensen, did a very commendable job despite the many difficulties presented by wartime conditions.

ERNEST KREBS, P. S.

L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor: Once again I find it is press time for our JOURNAL. We, here in Cincinnati, are having very hot summer weather and sleeping some of the hot nights has been quite a problem.

On our baseball center, our local team has won the pennant for the regular season and is now in the semi-finals. As predicted in an earlier issue, I said they would give a good account of themselves and I believe they will come through and win out in the finals.

I would like to report at this time that our picnic (now a matter of history) was very successful both financially and otherwise. As chairman of the committee, I wish to thank all the members of the committee for their fine, hard work. Thank you again.

On our sick list, I understand Gus Biggs underwent an operation but we are glad he is getting along better now. I am very sorry to report that William Carson Sutton lost his mother, Mrs. Matilda Sutton, on August 14, 1943. We of the entire local, send our sincere sympathies to the bereaved family. May her soul rest in peace now and forever.

On our new arrival list of bundles from heaven, I report the following:

An infant son, Robert Doerger, was born to Mrs. Stanley Doerger at the Good Samaritan Hospital. May your new son be healthy and sturdy through all the years to come.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Wakefield became grandmother and grandfather through the birth of a daughter, Barbara Ann, born to their daughter-in-law, Mrs. Wayne Wakefield. The child was born on August 1, 1943, at the Booth Memorial Hospital in Covington, Ky. May your child also prosper, Wayne.

On our military list we add Frank Anson and Billy Butler who have joined the "Seabees." By the time this goes to press, both will probably be gone to their allotted camps. I believe I forgot to mention that Murphy has also joined the "Seabees" and is now in Virginia.

Until the next time, I shall say:

"Au revoir"

E. M. SCHMITT,
212's News Hound.

L. U. NO. 213, VANCOUVER, B. C.

Editor: We read and hear a great deal about losses in the war effort charged to the absentee. Absenteeism lately has been given much prominence, but for some time has been an unpleasant fact in our local, and probably many others.

There is a lot to be said for, and against, fines for non-attendance but one volunteer is still worth ten pressed men. Still it might be surprising how the pressed men could get to like it, and if the fine was stiff enough, even enjoy it.

In the early days of trades unions when they were classed as secret societies and membership could be punished by fine or imprisonment, progress was not made by men who stayed away, and the same holds good today. It's a sad state of affairs to see the indifferent way the absentee type of union man accepts the advantages and privileges he enjoys because of his organization and not because of himself.

Restrictions which embrace everyone to the same degree, and definitely further the

war effort no one should complain about. But to be hemmed in and hammered down, by a multitude of governmental orders which can hardly be said to favor labor, makes one wonder at the sincerity of the powers that be.

In the face of this mounting flood of restriction, the absentee unionist, complacently lives and has his being, with no thought for the morrow, when the individual will be swept away like chaff before the wind, and the only instrument a man has to withstand the buffeting, is his organization.

The absentee seems to forget that attendance at a union meeting is a duty, not some place to go when nothing else offers. One hundred per cent attendance is a lot to expect, but of the members able to attend, the percentage that does, is pitifully small.

An educational committee has been appointed to consider ways and means of instruction for new men in substation work. Any information from locals that already have an educational committee functioning will be gladly received.

C. C. MOORE, P. S.

L. U. NO. 271, WICHITA, KANS.

Editor: Having missed a meeting or two, I don't know just what took place in the last meeting. However the local did vote to send 50,000 more union-made cigarettes to the armed forces in Ireland. The local also voted to buy enough bonds to purchase three jeeps with the privilege of naming the jeeps for which this local selected the name of "Wichita Union Electricians." Our jobs here are winding up at a fast pace and I suppose that the Brothers will be taking to the road once again. We have lost several Brothers to the armed forces of late, and it looks like Uncle will reach out and get some more in the very near future.

Having worked in Oklahoma City, Okla., for awhile, I want to take this means to say that I think that L. U. No. 1141 has a swell group of men. They are to be commended for the way they handle a job and the courtesy shown the Brothers from other locals. My good wishes to Tom Rushing, Claude Pendleton and Pete White. Brothers, I think you have a swell local.

I am just about as burned up as any one could be. First, the OPA has been crowding about rolling prices back to 1941 and 1942 prices but as far as a roll-back is concerned someone ought to show Mr. Brown of the OPA the difference between low gear and high gear or reverse and high. Oh, Mr. Brown, why is it that you haven't a union man on the many boards that dot the country? Now the OPA comes along and cuts the gasoline where we of the middlewest are far from our work and do not have the transportation facilities that the eastern states have. The OPA in some sense of the word is, in plain words, a pain in the neck.

Now one thing more, I want someone to explain through the JOURNAL—for whom is he working, and where he is from.

JOE OSBORN, P. S.

L. U. NO. 317, HUNTINGTON, W. VA.

Editor: Just a little greeting from over West Virginia way. I read with pleasing interest, the comments of other Brothers, through the columns of our ELECTRICAL JOURNAL and as I have worked with many of the boys from different locals over the country, I think a little tribute to them is justly due. It seems to react with the same spirit and enthusiasm as I get when a long way from home and writing back to the folks.

Local No. 317 surely has been humming the past two years. The large increase in membership has made meeting night look like a community gathering. The spirit of friendship

existing between our local and out-of-town boys has added greatly to our knowledge of the true meaning of unionism. Through the hard work and guidance of our business manager, "Pete" Smith, Local No. 317 has come through with as high an efficiency rating as I think exists anywhere. As proof of what they think of Brother "Pete," the members voted to keep him in office for another two years in our June election.

Local No. 317 has just completed the West Virginia ordnance works located at Point Pleasant, W. Va. This plant was built at a cost of \$90,000,000. We are nearing completion of the Buckeye Ordnance Works at South Point, Ohio. This is a \$110,000,000 plant. The 100 Octane gas refinery at Leach, Ky., is about to get under way. This job has been held up quite some time due to change in plans for reason of increasing the size and capacity of the plant.

Many of our out-of-town Brothers have left for other parts and I hope when they read the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL this month that they will accept this small contribution to the personal column as wishing them good health, good work and lots of it.

UNCLE JIM, P. S.

L. U. NO. 349, MIAMI, FLA.

Editor: It seems as though No. 349 has had an unusual amount of sorrow to bear in the last three months, by the deaths of Brother H. R. Parrott, Brother Hamilton Garwood, Brother J. R. Murdoch, Brother F. W. Hoagland. Brother F. W. Hoagland succumbed to a heart attack August 12 and was buried August 14, just one week after serving as one of the pallbearers for Brother Murdoch.

Brother J. R. Murdoch, who has been a member of Local Union No. 349 for 25 years, and our financial secretary the greater part of that time, died August 5, following an illness of only a few weeks.

The death of Brother Ray Murdoch came as a great shock to the entire membership of our local.

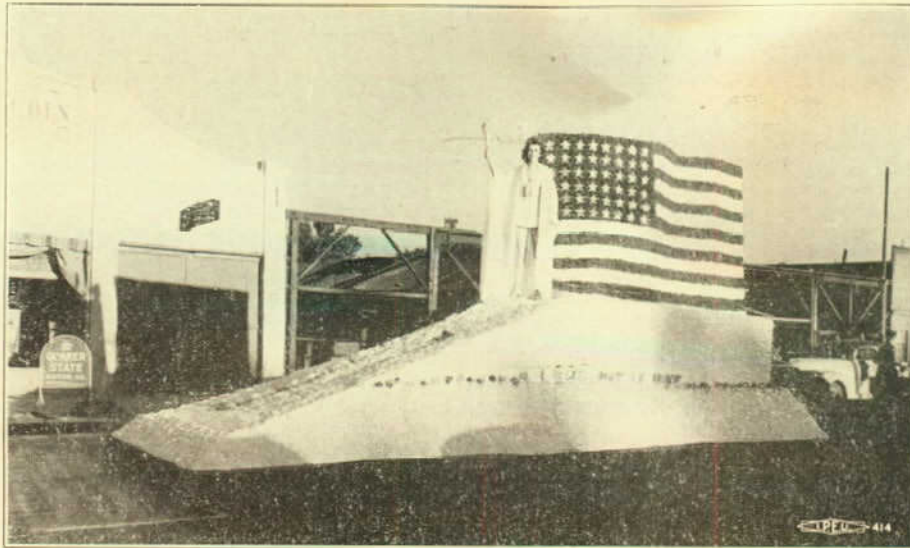
Due to his loyalty and untiring, efficient services as our financial secretary, we have grown to love him. In future time to come we will no doubt realize that he was even a bigger and better union member than we thought him to be.

We can best honor him by carrying on with the same high ideals and wonderful union principles which were his guide.

Our deepest sympathy goes out to Mrs. Murdoch.

Fred, or "Hoagie," as we all called him, came here from L. U. No. 124 about 17 years ago. I doubt very much if a better cable splicer could be found anywhere. He had a very unusual habit of stamping his initials on each lead joint after he had finished wiping it. There are hundreds of them in Miami, and they will stand for many years as a monument to a real union mechanic. I have had the pleasure of working with Fred for nine racing seasons at Hialeah Park, each one a pleasant memory. Our sympathy goes out to his family residing at 450 Esplanade Drive, Miami Springs, Fla.

We have now in the state of Florida what is known as Labor's Educational Committee, sponsored by the State Federation of Labor, and is open to each and every group of workers within the state, each state group or association having an executive committee member along with the state federation executive board and president. Each individual worker in the state represented is contributing three dollars based on one dollar per month for three months. It now looks as if we are going to show the political figures who have pointed that anti-labor sword at our hearts just how mad they have made us, and what a tiger they have grabbed hold of. The



LIBERTY FLOAT WINS

L. U. No. 357 is credited with contributing the winning touch to the prize-winning float of the A. F. of L. in the Helldorado parade at Reno, Nev., in the person of Mrs. Betty Unga, effectively costumed as the Statue of Liberty. Standing on a flower-bedecked structure, with a huge American flag also made of flowers, Mrs. Unga, in her flowing white costume and torch, completed the dramatic simplicity of the float's theme. She is L. U. No. 357's office secretary. The entry was arranged by a committee headed by Brother H. Hayden of the local, assisted by X. Clarino (Painters) and Ed Taylor (Brick Masons).

recent election in Australia is proof to us that the war efforts of the workers are greatly admired and taken at face value, and justly rewarded.

BOB TINDELL, P. S.

L. U. NO. 353, TORONTO, ONT.

Editor: Well the people of Ontario finally turned on their tormentors and gave them the "bum's rush." In other words, the voters of this province woke up to the fact that they had the final say as to who was going to badger them to death with commissions, committees and labor courts. They not only voted the liberals out of office, they stuffed them in the ash can, but, in the process of so doing, the Tories jumped out when they lifted the lid. It is true we are no better off with the conservatives in power with 38 seats, but the C. C. F. with 34 seats, acting as the opposition, claim that the common people are going to receive more consideration in matters pertaining to Canada's total war effort and also in the postwar era. This all sounds very familiar, but the best we can do for the time being is give them our support, for with some 10 to 12 trade unionists among the C. C. F. members elected, we might get some common-sense legislation passed.

In the meantime the government at Ottawa is still floundering along with the breeze and the tides, appointing this controller and that, trying to appease various manufacturers' associations while they still are in office.

The Wartime Prices and Trade Board or some other government body recently informed the public that there would be no increase in the cost-of-living bonus for this quarter, as the index just failed to rise sufficiently by one-tenth of a point to warrant a raise. They say figures haven't lied since they quit wearing bustles but the figures they used to come to that conclusion were sure messed around real careless like. I wonder if the government would consider switching the department that sets cost-of-living prices with the one that regulates the income tax rates. By gum! I think I've got something there.

Due to a great amount of social service work that he is contemplating, President Joe Dent found it necessary to resign his office in the local union and the executive board ap-

pointed Brother Jack Price, who was the runner-up in the last election, to finish out the term. Sorry to see you go, Joe, and glad to have you with us, Jack. Maybe the new president will appoint another press secretary—I hope.

"Red" Swales has been appointed to fill the vacancy on the executive board created by the resignation of Jim Harmon. Red hair is going to look funny amongst all that grey.

I really shouldn't give out this next piece of inside information, but, if all those concerned about the recent increase of the military assessment were to attend, say, the next four or five meetings they might learn something to their advantage. I talk like a two-bit crystal gazer, don't I?

Oh, well, if that's the way you feel about it, Good-bye,

J. NUTLAND, P. S.

L. U. NO. 363, ROCKLAND COUNTY, N. Y., AND VICINITY

(Continued from August issue)

Wages are not prices, price control does not mean wage control, wages can be substantially increased without raising prices. Wages are only a small part of a company's total cost, only 16 per cent in manufacturing industries; a 10 per cent wage raise increases costs only 1.6 per cent, this being more than offset by increased production, savings due to extended production or other economies.

Labor recognizes the fact that although general wage increases have not been an important factor in causing price increases there are many cases where a wage raise may cause a price increase unless properly adjusted. These points should be considered in cases where companies have exceptionally high labor costs or are operating on a small profit.

The buying power of the individual worker is increasing at just the time when consumers' goods production is being drastically cut by priorities. The pressure of this great buying power against the coming shortage of consumers' goods is bound to cause drastic price increases unless something is done. The Administration is making every effort to police prices fairly. Maybe a few slip by, but even the Administration is not infallible. One way

we can do our part is to set aside certain amounts of our salary for savings, for an emergency or at least for the postwar period. War Bonds are an excellent means; moneys invested in War Bonds will never lead to inflation.

The good news coming from our fighting fronts is a sign that the serious problems of our war economy may soon change to a just-as-serious need for a peace-time reconstruction. This means that between 30 and 40 million of our workers must change from war production to peace-time manufacturing.

Industrial conversion requires from six to 18 months; public works require almost two years from the date of authorization until they actually provide employment for workers. Millions must move from the location of defense centers back to their home territories. Men and women will come back from the armed forces to take over their old jobs, displacing men and women employed during their absence. This is a period of dislocation.

President Roosevelt in his talk to the nation the other evening stressed the necessity of planning the postwar reconstruction. There are many who term this as a political move and a bid for a fourth term. However, this is one of the most serious problems that confronts the country today. Do we want the bread lines, the apple stands and the veterans marching on Washington?

The American Federation of Labor is stressing the immediate strengthening of social insurance for emergencies, to protect self-supporting workers against being thrown on relief during this period.

Social Security or insurance is not a gift. We must invest from our earnings in order to have insurance for emergencies. At the present time the largest force is employed in all time to supply our civilian and military needs. National income is at a new high, taxes also. Taxes, because our government is spending a hundred million this year alone. Next year's taxes will exceed those of this year. All that can be collected now must go to pay for all-out war production.

You are now paying taxes to provide for the security of the nation. Why not pay an additional tax to provide for your own security in the postwar reconstruction period? Social insurance funds are invested in federal bonds and immediately serve as credit for the war effort and later provide funds for insurance payments.

There are two bills now before the Houses of Congress known as H. R. 2861 and S. 1161, identical bills, sponsored and introduced at the request of the A. F. of L. These bills provide for the added security payments to workers in the period we are soon to face. The House of Representatives must act first, according to constitutional procedure. The House Ways and Means Committee must hold hearings on this bill, and only will do so if there is enough public demand for same. Therefore write to your congressman and tell him that you want this bill reported out of committee. If he is not on the Ways and Means Committee, tell him to contact said committee and ask that they consider favorably. This is your possible salvation as well as mine and the fellow's around the corner, so don't fail, Brother; contact your congressman.

CHARLES H. PRINDLE, P. S.

L. U. NO. 390, PORT ARTHUR, TEXAS

Editor: How it rained on July 27 and 28! In a 24-hour period, according to the weather bureau of Port Arthur, 17.76 inches of water fell in this vicinity, stopping all traffic and closing down practically all jobs under construction. After a week of wading, the country is getting dried out again. Most dam-

age was caused from motors getting wet and automobiles being flooded. About 30 per cent of the summer camps on the beach were damaged and thousands of cattle were drowned. A hurricane passed close to Galveston and Houston doing lots of damage. Some of the fellows are working extra nights and Sundays to keep the contractors from getting too far behind in repairing damaged electrical equipment.

All the jobs in this area are progressing as well as can be expected with the shortage of material and mechanics that we have.

We understand the Winston Unit will have its grand opening on August 22, and our local has gotten in line with the other crafts by having a full page ad run in the local paper concerning the opening.

We notice from the Lummus Company V-Board the electricians are third from the top for buying the most bonds but there is a 5 per cent drop in buying bonds in July. Let's make it go up this month to the top!

L. F. LEVINGSTON, R. S.

L. U. NO. 396, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor: Local No. 396 marches on: Perhaps you faithful readers of the WORKER who have perused our occasional missives in that JOURNAL have grasped the idea from your correspondent that he takes a modest but justified pride in the make-up and activities of the small but mighty local of which he is so fortunate as to be a member. The latest manifestations of its qualities of which he feels impelled to boast are its activities of the past month.

In response to an appeal from the most recent bond drive, our favorite local purchased sufficient War Bonds to secure the privilege of naming a jeep to be used against the common enemy. This is, of course, a matter of great satisfaction but we are inclined to take a few extra bows for the name we have bestowed on our baby.

The title is "Cocky." Now "Cocky" means small but mighty and full of fight and is also the real name of our past secretary and president and our present chairman of the executive board, who was first christened John J. Gay. Anyone who knows Local No. 396, Brother Gay and a jeep will readily recognize the fact that all three personify the same qualities.

Our Brothers in the armed services are far-flung. Our 16 boys in uniform are scattered over the known world, on every battle front and in all departments. We even have an aerographer (the same Cocky's son) which is almost as hard to be as it is to spell.

In addition the entire civilian membership is engaged 100 per cent in war work, even to the extent that several of the Brothers would rate a civilian Purple Heart, only there's no such decoration.

Enough said! Local No. 396 marches on!

Cyril, the demon helper, wishes me to tell all I. B. E. W. combatants who may run across "Cocky the jeep" in their travels, to shake his honest hand (or emergency brake) and wish him Godspeed from old 396.

THE APSAY, P. S.

L. U. NO. 558, SHEFFIELD, ALA.

Editor: With a membership of about 700, Local Union No. 558 has more than \$70,000 invested in War Savings Bonds. The total for the individual members will exceed this several times over. Practically all of our men are in war production work and we are taking part in various civic activities. Our business manager is acting as an advisory member of the local branch of the War Manpower Board. A Brother is working on the rationing board. We are trying to keep the morale of our



Brother Electrician Wins Silver Wings

Andrew M. Calhoun, member of L. U. No. 474, Memphis, Tenn., has just been awarded the silver wings of an Army Air Forces pilot and has been commis-



sioned a second lieutenant. Lieutenant Calhoun entered the service October 16, 1942, previous to which time he was employed as an electrician by the Edenfield Electric Company.

Lieutenant Calhoun is the son of James W. Calhoun, likewise a member of L. U. No. 474, and his brother Raymond, also serving in the Army Air Force, makes the third of this trio of loyal union members.



fighting men high, by sending cigarettes, greeting messages, etc., to them.

I could name other things but the ones mentioned will give you an idea of what one local union is doing as its part in the war. I suppose all other locals are doing as much according to their ability. Many are doing much more.

But this is only local effort. What is labor doing on a national scale? What plans are our leaders making? What is to be labor's part for the remainder of the war, the transition from war to peace, and the world reconstruction that is to follow? Are our boys to return to find that they must compete with their fathers and neighbors for a chance to work and live decently?

There can be no honest excuse for any lack of work for all. The war-torn part of the world will have to be rebuilt. The non-combatant nations—South America, Sweden and Spain—will want to develop their countries and resources. They will need tools, equipment and materials for building railways, roads, mills, and factories. They will want automobiles, radios, refrigerators, plumbing fixtures, furniture—the list is limitless. There is no nation that can begin to supply these things except the United States.

Have any of our national officers contacted the ambassador, or other representative of,

say Brazil, to learn what his country plans to do after the war? Do they know what government and capital have in mind here in our own country? Now is a good time to be working on plans for labor's part in all this.

As we are indispensable in the execution of these plans, we must be as indispensable in their making. Constructive action and suggestion now will greatly protect labor's rights and privileges in the future.

LEE R. COUCH, P. S.

L. U. NO. 584, TULSA, OKLA.

Editor: Members of Local Union No. 584 have taken all the ribbing they can stand from our across-the-hall neighbor, the financial secretary for Local Union No. 1002, a fellow named Riley. He sticks his chest way out and says, "Where is No. 584's article in the JOURNAL?" So, nonchalantly at our last regular meeting I assured the boys we would have an article in the September issue. It has been quite a long time since we have had a regular scribe, and I know there are several Brothers who receive the JOURNAL regularly who are wondering how things are progressing around good old Tulsa.

The officers of the local are: George Schaul, business representative; R. L. Webb, assistant business representative; Sam Mason, president; Sam Barbush, financial secretary; John Swartz, treasurer; C. E. Doran, recording secretary. The executive board consists of Frank Coughler, John Lees, Herbert Gill, J. A. Duff and myself.

For the past two years Local Union No. 584 has been enjoying the fruits of governmental spending, inasmuch as several of the projects are located within our immediate vicinity and one adjacent, 50 miles away, which is drawing to a close, the Dupont Powder Plant at Chouteau. Several of our Brothers are working on a U. S. Naval Ammunition Depot at McAlester, which is under our jurisdiction.

We have been extending our field of organization to the maintenance men in industrial plants in the city, as well as in government-owned and privately operated plants. At this time we are negotiating a contract at a plant which employs more than 100 maintenance electricians, and we feel we have made a tremendous stride toward our objective of building up a permanent relationship with the employer and employees in this plant.

Several of our members are in the armed forces, and I feel I should offer an apology for not being able to print all of their names, but there are quite a number of them. The union wishes to take this opportunity to wish them good luck and Godspeed for their safe return back home.

We are taking steps to combat any anti-labor legislation that will be presented at the next session of our legislature in the early spring. We are encouraging our members to register so that they will be in a position to vote against any persons who are antagonistic toward labor. Through the cooperation of all other labor organizations there is a list being compiled of the entire membership of the city, and there will be set up at the various precincts a chairman who will see that labor votes.

Everybody is working, and we are thinking of the postwar era when we want to have a substantial employment schedule for our members. Let's all buy bonds and help the boys at the fighting front.

R. L. WEBB, P. S.

L. U. NO. 611, ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.

Editor: Laboring men should be encouraged to note the growing inclination on the part of the people to accept new ideas. In ages past anyone advocating an improvement

in his laws or way of living was marked for persecution and often death, so there was almost no advancement. In more recent years as the public has developed a capacity to accept changes, improvements in mechanics and economics are gaining in momentum.

Anyone producing something in the mechanical line to make life easier or happier receives due credit but we are still a little slow to accept new ideas in the political or economic field.

A man with plans for a new machine or instrument takes it to the experimental laboratory where it is built, tried, torn down, improved and rebuilt and so on, time after time, until one is finally produced that works. But the man with plans for the improvement of our economic system is often called names and ridiculed. Every obstacle is laid in his way. He and his plans are condemned if they don't work perfectly the first time they are tried.

The foregoing is introductory to the following statement by the great scientist, Luther Burbank. Every politician and business man should have it posted in his hat. It has been quoted in magazines and from the lecture platform and hung on the walls. The statement follows:

"One of the truths I have learned is that the moment you reach a conclusion on anything, set it up as a fact and refuse to listen to any new evidence, you have reached an intellectual dead-center. Ossified knowledge is a dead weight to the world. I would swap a whole truckload of precedents anytime for one brand new idea. You can trace the progress of man straight along through the centuries by setting down the inspirations of unfettered minds; Moses was an agitator and radical. Christ was an inspired dissenter. Columbus shocked the mossbacks of his time by asserting that the world was round.

"The history of the world is one of revolts, heresies, idol smashing and the consignment of precedents to the everlasting junk pile."

From "The Harvest of the Years" by Luther Burbank. Published by Houghton Mifflin Co., 2 Park St., Boston, Mass., \$4.00.
JAMES MERRIFIELD, P. S.

L. U. NO. 632, ATLANTA, GA.

Editor: Hello everybody, back again. Local No. 632 has a brand new set of officers and is ready for action. The following Brothers were elected: President, G. W. Davis; vice president, F. E. Stubbs; financial secretary, C. C. Cross; recording secretary, W. L. Stubbs. To the executive board, R. A. Garner and J. A. Bennett; for press secretary the old sentinel. Our new officers are to be congratulated for their fine start. A barbecue started the business with a bang at Adams Park with some 200 present. We had plenty of barbecue, beer, soft drinks, and all the other accessories that make an outing enjoyable. The committee is to be congratulated and in my opinion should be drafted for the next one. Our old "bosses" were present and made short talks. All seemed to be happy and full of pep (beer).

As this letter is written nothing has appeared in the news column as to what happened to the raise granted by the board. But no news may be good news. We all hope so as our taxes have really nailed the wage earner to the wall. The rollback in prices has turned out to be an 18 karat flop with prices still rising. I positively do not know who our representatives in Washington are representing. Surely it cannot be the working man if we rely on figures. Well, boys, my taxes are all paid and I stay registered to vote. I have sharpened my pencil and believe you me I am going to do some tall scratching on my ballot for the boys who took care of

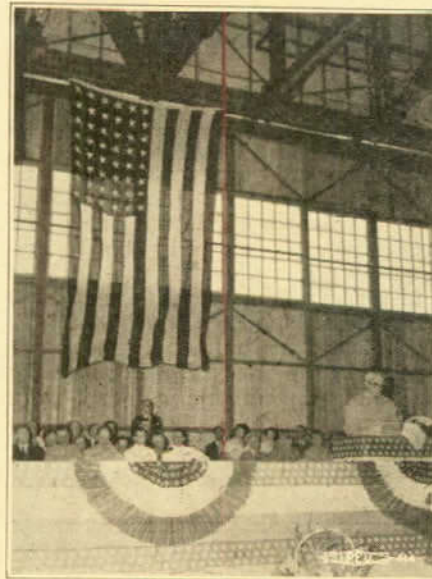
us on the Anti-Strike Bill. Our representatives in Congress now at home have already opened offices and started politicking. It is my hope and desire that these gentlemen wherever they are, be defeated at the proper time for sponsoring and passing the most vicious Anti-Strike Bill ever known to the laboring masses of this country.

THE SENTINEL, P. S.

L. U. NO. 697, GARY-HAMMOND, IND.

Editor: I herewith enclose a poem written by Brother George Burke of Local No. 851, Valparaiso, Ind., our sister local. Brother Burke composed this poem in honor of one of our oldest and most highly respected members, Brother John Cameron of Local No. 697. Brother Cameron has been on the sick list for many weeks, but is, we all hope, on the road to recovery. He is one of our "old timers" who came back from his pension and retirement to help us in our war work. I believe this poem is a very fitting tribute to not only Brother Cameron, but to all of the "old boys" of all locals who have done likewise.

Thank you, George Burke, for a most timely and appropriate piece of poetic effort:



ELECTRICIANS SHARE "E" AWARD

Brother C. E. Kearns, business manager of L. U. No. 661, was chosen as representative of the construction workers to receive, together with Peter Kiewit, president of the Peter Kiewit Sons Co., the Army-Navy "E" for construction of the Army air field at Liberal, Kans. Brother Kearns also made the speech of acceptance as the award pins were presented to workers on the project.

Participating in the ceremony were Col. Lewis A. Pick, Corps of Engineers, division engineer, Missouri River Division, as master of ceremonies; Col. Thomas F. Farrell, executive officer, construction division, Office of the Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, who presented the "E" flag; and Lt. Com. R. N. Bergen, Hutchison Naval Air Base, who presented the pins.



DEDICATED TO JOHN CAMERON; FORMER 697 MEMBER, RETURNED TO I. B. E. W. PENSION

By GEORGE BURKE

Little will be said when this war is won,
Of those good old boys of the past,
Who worked with the tools from sun 'til sun
That this land of the free might last.

Many had retired to a well earned rest,
And the comforts of an easy chair,
But they came back to do their best
And fight with their buddies there.

Through the jungles deep they couldn't wade,
They couldn't sail the ocean blue,
But at the bench they plied their trade
With Brothers like me and you.

Their backs were bent and their brows were wet,
As they trudged homeward on weary feet,
But a smile lit their faces when friends they met
On the crowded and busy street.

Their eyes were dimmed from an earlier day,
When they toiled in the dirt and grime,
But their hearts were right and showed the way,
Labor will, "Till the End of Time."

Some had passed the age of three score and ten,
And for long hours were hardly fit,
But God knows they didn't falter when
Duty called them to do their bit.

So we'll give a little credit where it is due,
And look back through the years with pride,
At the plants that into monuments grew
As you worked with him, side by side.

His name won't be carved on a granite base,
It won't come from historian's pen,
But through the years, his kindly face
Will be stamped on the hearts of men.

And now a toast to the boys of the old brigade
Who came back and gave their all,
May you sit again 'neath the maple's shade
When they sound the all clear call.

Here is something that, to quote "Snuffy Smith," really takes the "rag off the bush." One of our popular and carefree members hied himself off on a fishing trip recently and when he returned from this piscatorial spree, had to go a'fishing for another job.

Can anyone imagine a guy so little interested in the war effort that he goes fishing! My, my! His excuse is that he heard of a meat shortage coming, and by using fish as a substitute he was aiding the food situation. Sounds kind of fishy for an excuse. How about it Hank?

I wonder how many members of the I. B. E. W. have ever worked under this type of a man? The man who when he becomes a general foreman on a big job, goes overboard in his efforts to "toady" to the contractor's superintendent on the job, a man who jeopardizes even union conditions on a job, and who is really a detriment to the men under his jurisdiction. Ever meet that sort of a bird? Yes, I am sure that we all have, and not to our benefit either.

Local No. 697 is going along in fine shape, as always, although some of our work is slowly nearing completion.

Looks as though the Axis gang is really being softened up for the final punch.

HARRY B. FELTWELL, P. S.

L. U. NO. 702, WEST FRANKFORT, ILL.

Editor: Springfield division of Local No. 702 has lost its first member as a casualty of the war. Ted Harris, formerly employed

in the Gas Street Department, has been officially reported killed in action. We believe he was the first member of Local No. 702 to be killed in action. Such things really bring the war right home to us. It seems like only a few days since we saw Ted out on the job and our thoughts were far from anything like this at that time. We can remember only a few months back, when Ted played softball on the Gas Street Department team. And he was a good player, too.

Another of our members has been very unfortunate as he has been on the sick list for several weeks. "Tiny" Wilcox is suffering with a very disabling ailment and at this writing, is receiving treatment at the Mayo Brothers Clinic at Rochester, Minn. We all wish "Tiny" a speedy recovery. His fellow employees chipped in and made up a purse of \$68.00 just to show "Tiny" we had not forgotten him.

Our membership can thank our organization and its officers, especially Brother Boyd, for the 5 per cent increase in pay, which was retroactive to April 1. Unless increased living costs absorb all this increase our members should be in a position to buy more War Bonds.

CHARLES MILLER, P. S.

L. U. NO. 716, HOUSTON, TEXAS

Editor: This is a little late in reporting on our election, which took place at the last meeting in June. The following officers were elected: Eddie Woods, president; Charles Harvey, vice president; Ed White, recording secretary; L. J. Galmiche, financial secretary; S. R. Smith, business agent and treasurer. Executive board: M. A. Graham, F. G. Kempe, Harold Muhl, J. H. Ritchel, Sr. Examining board: Charles Peirsol, H. L. Robinson, L. E. Schooley, W. A. Henry, J. H. Ritchel, Sr.

There is a great deal of commentation going on about the anti-labor laws being enacted in the various parts of the United States. I might bring out at this time that our first duty in defeating these laws that attack labor, is to see that every man belonging to organized labor be equipped with the weapon which these same legislators fear, and use it—the poll tax receipt.

L. J. GALMICHE, P. S.

L. U. NO. 744, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Editor: One after another various phases of the war production effort have come to the fore to rank as the number one problem of the hour. Just now it is manpower. Earlier it was plant construction, then raw material procurement.

The first was solved months ago and the second is now virtually licked. But still rumbling under the surface is the postwar program for industry. The industrial captains are busying themselves as to the best methods they can use in the conversion from present American wartime industry to peacetime operations. This conversion, they say, will not be a return to prewar status but an advance to a better condition. It is quite fair to consider at this time whether the condition will be better for capital or for labor.

Classified into three groups relative to the amount of change in the process—they are group number one, requiring small or no change-over, group number two, moderate change-over, group number three, requiring substantial change-over. Rail equipment is placed in group number two. Factual information with a slight tinge of sarcasm—who is going to pay for this conversion? The answer obviously comes in more taxes, to be paid by whom? Well, you guessed it, my friend worker. We already know that what is good for the employer is likewise bad

for the employee and now we visualize the employer in readiness for peacetime production, and more breadlines perhaps. To meet the employer squarely it is obvious that a quickened tempo of union principles be injected into the postwar program. The number one problem that will be comforting to labor, of course, will be full employment.

The labor union is an instrument to be used by its membership to consider a fair wage, reasonable hours for toil and good working conditions and the ultimate aim of organized labor should be job protection sans unemployment.

Mustering out pay for the men and women in our armed forces at the termination of the war was bitterly ridiculed when Senator Ball touched on the economic heel of present day politics when he pointed out that gifts, no matter how generous and justified, will not provide what American soldiers really want after the war, namely, jobs and not government jobs of the WPA variety. It is invariably true that industry will have the opportunity to select from a very large number of talented workers when the current war subsidies. It is equally true that these workers could be used to lower the wages of those now employed in industry. Organized labor should and must make room for the returned soldiers in industry and the only solution is to shorten the hours of labor to six or perhaps four if necessary. That is the logical solution—to maintain the American standard of living without breadlines. If necessary, I hope we do not delay the use of the strike to obtain those desires as we have with the present railroad squabble. Of course it is not certain that there will be widespread unemployment during the conversion period although a New York newspaper estimates 12,000,000 unemployed six months after the war. In contradiction I assume that the outside world will need many American products but as a precaution our unions should act now to provide and assure jobs for all.

DAVE CROUSE, P. S.

L. U. NO. 835, JACKSON, TENN.

Editor: This local has not had any news in some time so I thought I'd let you know we are still here and doing pretty well. Although there are quite a few of our Brothers in service and most of our members are out of town on defense jobs, we decided to have a social dinner and relax for one night. Cards were sent out to all Brothers who were close enough to come and on Saturday night August 6, we had a chicken dinner and had about 65 present. Invited guests were Mayor George Smith, Commissioners R. E. Franklin and P. H. Calahan, R. D. Conger of the Power Board, E. B. Bynum, Manager of Jackson Electric Department, W. W. White, Operating Superintendent, Jackson Electric Department. Local Electrical Contractors Jesse Townsend and Will Fenner, Mr. Thomas, engineer for Townsend, and Mr. White, engineer for TVA. This was just an informal and goodwill dinner with no after dinner speeches and everyone present really seemed to enjoy himself. Our only regret was that we had so many that were not where they could come.

For the information of some of our members who have been out of town for some time and for members of other locals who are visiting our city we have bought the building where we have been meeting for some time, 210½ E. Main St., and the door is open every day except Saturday afternoon.

Brother Joe Barham, B. A., was our delegate to The Tennessee State Federation of Labor convention at Memphis and he has reported to us that the convention will be held in Jackson next year. So we hope a large

number of our Brothers will be able to be here and make our visiting Brothers feel a most hearty welcome.

C. F. BOONE, R. S.

L. U. NO. 980, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor: I wish to acknowledge with appreciation the receipt of their contract from the TVA operating locals as requested by this local to guide us in drawing up our proposed contract.

Our proposal has been submitted to the Virginia Electric & Power Co. and negotiations are still in progress. However, we are hopeful that the manual employees will soon be benefited by the first I. B. E. W. contract they will have ever had.

Our easy-going southern city has been transformed by the war into a lawless metropolis. We feel that we can now almost compare with the Chicago of the old days. Murder, arson, rape, holdups and burglary are rampant. The police are doing a good job but they are handicapped by a shortage of men and an enormous increase in population.

There is one more subject I would like to dwell on before closing. That is absenteeism. The working man is constantly being condemned for absenting himself from work. Few of them get any pay for time they do not work. Now I recently had an opportunity to see a tabulation of the roll call of Congress on important legislation. It was astonishing to find that so many Congressmen do not attend these sessions. Their salaries go on just the same plus their traveling expense of 20 cents per mile. (It costs about 10 cents per mile to travel by Pullman.) It seems that they could sacrifice enough time to attend to their work.

In closing let me advise our Brothers to fight hard for their union so that some day we may be able to clean our house properly.

H. C. COPELAND, R. S.

L. U. NO. 1000, MARION, IND.

Editor: A special meeting was held Sunday, July 24, at which time the members elected the contract committee and the departmental representatives. Seven members were elected to the contract committee which also includes President Huey and Business Manager Brookshire. They will meet with the management in October to draw up the new contract.

The departmental representatives, as everyone knows, are the unsung heroes of the organization. They take it on the chin plenty. This bunch, however, has plenty of "guts" and they are not afraid to fight for the workers.

At the regular monthly meeting six delegates were elected to attend the Indiana State Federation of Labor convention to be held at Terre Haute the latter part of September.

International Representative Francis O'Rourke made one of his infrequent visits. He is a busy man and we don't get to see much of him anymore.

By the time this is read by the members, the picnic set for August 21 will be but a memory, but everyone will have had a fine time.

FLOYD McGEATH, P. S.

L. U. NO. 1040, HARTFORD, CONN.

Editor: On July 12, 1943, The Wiremold Company, Hartford, Conn., received word from Under Secretary of War, Robert P. Patterson, that the men and women of the company had been awarded the Army-Navy "E" for excellence in war production. August 4, 1943, was the day of formal presentation and acceptance of the coveted award. In the morning a group comprised of Army and Navy officials, and representatives of the

company from the other districts and offices, made an inspection tour of the plant. After the inspection they were served dinner in the plant cafeteria.

The ceremonies were held on the lawn, in front of the office, from a gayly decorated platform. The address of welcome, mixed with a bit of humor, and the introduction of guests was made by Albert N. Jorgensen, Ph.D., president of the University of Connecticut. Col. Robert T. Stevens, QMC, made the presentation of the flag, which was accepted by D. H. Murphy, president, in behalf of the company and the employees. The flag was then raised by the color guard from the Bradley Field Air Base, to fly along with the American flag and our Minute Man flag, which denotes that at least 90 per cent are contributing 10 per cent of their earnings for the purchase of War Bonds. The Army-Navy "E" pins were presented by Capt. A. K. Atkins, head of Hartford Naval Inspection District, and Pfc. Donald T. Danelle, representing the armed forces overseas. Pfc. Danelle lost an eye and received other injuries in the African campaign. He was presented with a watch from the company, Miss Louise Birmingham making the presentation. Speeches of acceptance of the pins were made by Lucille M. Francoeur, representing employees hired since Pearl Harbor; Mary F. Cote, representing pre-Pearl Harbor employees; Ed Quinn, president of Local Union No. 1040 of I. B. E. W., and Henry Martocchio, chairman of the War Production Board of which Mrs. Cote is also a member.

The music for the occasion was furnished by the Bradley Field Band under the direction of Warrant Officer Rene E. Pettet. John Moore was soloist, singing "America" at the beginning and the "Star Spangled Banner" at the closing of the exercises. Mr. Moore was accompanied by the Bradley Field Band, the employees and their families who were invited guests for the ceremonies.

Mr. Francis X. Moore, international representative for this district, was also present for the ceremonies.

FRED WARE, P. S.

L. U. NO. 1220, CHICAGO, ILL.

Editor: Many moons have passed since our last news item appeared in the JOURNAL, and many things have come to pass in Local No. 1220. Most important of all, of course, is the installation of new officers, and the placing of our past officers in the hall of fame.

Gene Krusel, of the WCFL transmitter staff, is our newly-elected president; H. Walter Thompson, of WGN, is our vice president; Walter D. Steben, of WAIT, is our financial secretary; Robert E. Brooking, of WGES, is our recording secretary, and Mel Romberg, of WBBM, is our treasurer. After the induction of our new officers, President Krusel spoke to the local on matters of general interest and of plans for the future. Our retiring officers were given a rising vote of thanks for their untiring efforts in guiding our local through their term of office, and plans for honoring our past presidents were brought forward.

Our new executive board consists of Brother Dunlop (WJJD-WIND), Brother Ives (WHFC), Brother Romberg (WBBM), Brother Steben (WAIT-WGES-WSBC), Brother Thompson (WGN), and Brother Willet (WCFL). We know that Local No. 1220 will accomplish great things for the broadcast technicians of Chicago with these Brothers at the helm, and we all wish them the best of luck in their undertaking.

We are proud to claim a first in our local. Local No. 1220 was the first to subscribe to

the cigarette fund, sending 2,500 packs of union-made Raleigh cigarettes to service men on foreign soil. The presentation of Local No. 1220's check was made on a program broadcast over WCFL, the Chicago Federation of Labor station, last March 9. We have gone out for War Bonds, too, having tucked away \$5,000 worth so far. Our members are scattered all over this globe at the present, and we will endeavor to make known their whereabouts as soon as the information can be collected.

Several contract negotiations have been completed and submitted to the WLB for our members, and we understand this has permitted the officers to get their night's sleep since the Dyer group quit using the party line at all hours of the night to settle matters. Art Maus, at least, knows whereof we speak, and is he glad? CBS master control room is a quiet place once again, and all is serene at our monthly meetings. Won't somebody think up something quick, please? More news next time.

E. W. JACKER, P. S.

L. U. NO. 1249, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Editor: Once again we will have a few words from Local No. 1249. We have been out of town and not having touch with the other members or office, have had nothing to say. Knowing that many Brothers from other locals look forward for word of their friends and their doings I am very sorry for not at least putting in a few words in each issue.

Local No. 1249 has been sending 10,000 cigarettes a month overseas to the members of the armed forces and already have heard from a number of men from other locals who have received them. We also had replies from many other boys who were more than glad to receive them.

We want to announce that every member of Local No. 1249 who is stationed in the United States proper, and writes in to the local will be sent a carton of cigarettes.

Many of our members are still out of the state working, but they are slowly drifting back, for work is picking up around here now and soon we hope it will be the same as a year ago.

Edward Grimshaw, one of our members, fell off a 45-foot pole and broke his arm, but is doing well in the hospital. He was working on the Canton High line. Raymond Roof also fell and broke four ribs, but is well on the road to recovery.

While in Michigan I worked under Local No. 1253 and want to say hello to the boys up there and I hope to see some of them again soon. Hello to all the rest of the gang whom I haven't seen in a long time.

We have had a number of men working out of Local Union No. 5, of Pittsburgh, and Local Union No. 98, of Philadelphia, and we want to take this opportunity to thank the officers and members of those locals for their courtesy shown our men while in their jurisdiction. We hope that we can, at some time, reciprocate.

E. R. PECK, P. S.

MODERN APPRENTICE TRAINING MAKES PROGRESS

(Continued from page 344)

will it cost if electricity at 5c a kilowatt hour is used?

Other local unions of the INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS have manifested widespread interest in the Los Angeles methods. They can well be adopted elsewhere in the United States.

IS RADIO MORE FREE THAN "FREE" PRESS?

(Continued from page 349)

adjusted to the cost of living are called 'real wages.' The government says that in all non-agricultural establishments the average of real wages increased by 8.8 per cent up to March, 1943. Real wages of miners increased 27 per cent and in manufacturing industries, almost 29 per cent, but real wages of government employees decreased more than 10 per cent, and for employees in finance and service activities and in other white collar lines of work they decreased five per cent.

"The real sufferers from the high prices, as always, are those on fixed salaries. They can be counted upon to resent increases to labor as do the farmers for they fear that higher wages will mean still higher prices.

"Back in April we should have prevented the widening of the rift between labor and other sections of the American community by setting a rigid ceiling on prices; by resisting the special grabs of the farm bloc, by scrapping the inflexible Little Steel Formula and devising a wage scale that would grant pay increases to match increases in living costs, as the Canadians have done.

"The labor issue as focused in the Smith-Connally bill turns out to be tied up with farm prices, farm blocs and antagonism to administration policies; tied up with price control, subsidies and rollbacks; tied up with sectional feelings and group competition.

"You may recall from our April 21 broadcast that the farm bloc stated frankly that it put the Bankhead bill 'on ice' in the Agricultural Committee to bring it out later to use against labor if labor got any further wage increases.

"The President said he is unalterably opposed to strikes but the bill does not assure continuance of war production in the most critical emergencies. Did he mean that you can lead a horse to water but you can't make him drink? I think that is just what the President meant.

"The President also pointed out that the requirement that employees of a war plant give notice of intention to strike would force a labor leader who was trying to prevent a strike to give notice that the strike might come. And the taking of the strike ballot might actually precipitate the strike. President Roosevelt added, 'In wartime we cannot sanction strikes, with or without notice.'

"It is obvious that the bill was carelessly drawn, for how can a bill designed to outlaw strikes provide the method by which these strikes are to be announced and conducted? If there was no anti-labor animus in the bill, why did it provide that no labor union may contribute to a political campaign? That has nothing to do with strikes. May we now expect a law prohibiting corporations or other groups from contributing? If we don't get such a bill, it will be evidence that the Smith-Connally bill is anti-labor.

"As law it is doubtful what the Smith-Connally Act intends. There is no doubt that many people regard the Smith-Connally Act as a kick at labor's shins.

"The bill upsets the activities of the War Labor Board which has been developing increased efficiency, as the bill denying a budget for the domestic activities of the OWI destroys much of the coordination among federal agencies so carefully developed in action."

IN MEMORIAM

Lawrence W. Jugle, L. U. No. 352

Initiated June 4, 1941

Whereas it is with the deepest sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. 352, pay our last tribute of respect to the memory of Brother Lawrence Jugle, watertender, second class, United States Navy, who was lost in action in June, 1942, and a year later his death was established by the Navy Department.

Whereas we wish to extend to the members of his family our deep and heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a body, stand in silence for one minute, as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

W. WELLS,
C. BEAGLE,
H. BLANCHARD,

Lansing, Mich.

Committee

Jonathan H. Nelson, L. U. No. 95

Initiated March 19, 1941, in L. U. No. 453

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 95, record the passing of Brother J. H. Nelson, whose death occurred on July 23, 1943; and

Whereas we wish to express to his family and relatives our deepest sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and a copy be sent to our Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

LONNIE KELLEY,

Joplin, Mo.

Financial Secretary

Helen Rackov, L. U. No. 1061

Initiated July 2, 1941

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 1061, record the death of our esteemed and worthy Sister, Helen Rackov; and therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to her memory by expressing to her relatives our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a mark of respect to her; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to her family and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

SUE SCHEMER,

Cincinnati, Ohio.

Chairman of Committee

Alvah W. Custer, L. U. No. 728

Initiated June 16, 1922, in L. U. No. 209

Whereas it has been the will of our Divine Ruler that our friend and Brother, Alvah W. Custer, be called to his reward on the morning of July 5, 1943, which leaves a void not only in our Brotherhood but in the entire community, which will be felt by all who knew him best.

Whereas in the passing of Brother Custer Local Union No. 728 has lost a true and loyal Brother, whose noble character and kind deeds will be remembered by all who knew him; be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our heartfelt sympathy and sorrow to his bereaved family and relatives in their dark hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our departed Brother, that a copy be spread on the minutes of Local No. 728, and that a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that we stand in silence for one minute in regular meeting as a tribute to the memory of our late Brother Alvah Custer.

JAMES H. GILBERT,
THOMAS C. BYERS,
CHARLES HELTON,

Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

Committee

Loretta Katherine Anderson,

L. U. No. 1061

Initiated January 28, 1943

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 1061, record the death of our esteemed and worthy Sister, Loretta Katherine Anderson; and therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to her memory by expressing to her relatives our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a mark of respect to her; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to her family and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

SUE SCHEMER,

Cincinnati, Ohio.

Chairman of Committee

Loren A. Gardner, L. U. No. 352

Initiated February 21, 1934

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 352, record the passing of Brother Loren Gardner; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory and stand in silent prayer for one minute; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, and that a copy be sent to his bereaved family, and a copy be sent to our Journal for publication.

W. WELLS,
C. BEAGLE,
H. BLANCHARD,

Lansing, Mich.

Committee

Henry C. Coons, L. U. No. 53

Reinitiated October 20, 1925

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom and mercy, to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Henry C. Coons; and

Whereas in the passing of Brother Coons, L. U. No. 53 has lost a true and loyal member whose kind deeds and noble character will be remembered most by those who knew him best; so be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our heartfelt sympathy and sorrow to his bereaved family and relatives in their dark hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our departed Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of L. U. No. 53 and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that we stand in silent meditation for one minute as a tribute to the memory of our late Brother Henry C. Coons.

STEVE BOWERS,
E. D. MCGOWAN,
H. L. SCHONE,

Kansas City, Mo.

Committee

J. H. Childress, L. U. No. 84

Initiated October 28, 1910, in L. U. No. 84

In deepest sorrow L. U. No. 84 records the passing of Brother J. H. Childress, whose spirit departed June 4, 1943.

Whereas Brother Childress was a respected and loyal member of Local No. 84;

Whereas we will miss his friendly counsel that he gave over the years;

Resolved, That we express our fraternal sympathy to his family in the great loss we also must share; and be it further

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by standing in meeting assembled for one minute; and be it further

Resolved, That we send a copy of these resolutions to his family, that we spread a copy on our minutes and that we send a copy to the official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days in respect.

A. W. INGRAM,
J. A. WADE,
C. L. LAMBERT,

Atlanta, Ga.

Committee

G. A. Smith, L. U. No. 213

Initiated May 5, 1919

With the deepest of sorrow, we, the members of L. U. No. 213, record the passing of our Brother, G. A. Smith; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his wife and family by expressing our most sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

E. A. KNIGHT,
C. C. MOORE,
H. J. STUBBINS,

Vancouver, B. C.

Committee

J. L. Carver, L. U. No. 84

Reinstated September, 1914, in L. U. No. 9

We of L. U. No. 84 feel that we have lost a sincere personal friend and a most sincere friend to labor. Brother Carver held Card No. 2246, coming into the organization when he was 23 years of age. He has held numerous offices in the union and qualified as a labor leader who helped build the union for almost a half of a century.

Whereas we have lost a dear friend in the passing of our Brother;

Whereas we want to take this way of showing our gratitude and sympathy to his family for his ever-faithful service;

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by standing in meeting assembled for one minute; be it further

Resolved, That we send a copy of these resolutions to his family, that we spread a copy on our minutes and that we send a copy to the official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days in respect.

A. W. INGRAM,
W. O. EATON,
C. L. LAMBERT,

Atlanta, Ga.

Committee

Everett M. Riggs, L. U. No. 1091

Initiated November 6, 1916, in L. U. No. 445

Our charter is draped in memory of one of our members who has been called by the Master and informed that his work on this earth is done.

Brother Riggs was a Union man, first, last and always. He preached the Union and lived it, never shirking his responsibility in the work it called for, always going his part willingly, not for monetary gain but from a deep sense of duty. He was honest and sincere with his fellow man, his Union, and his employer.

He was a member of the Brotherhood for nearly 27 years, serving in every office. He was general chairman for the electricians on the Grand Trunk Railway for a number of years and president of System Federation No. 92 for six years.

Our sympathy goes to his wife and daughter and to other members of his family. Brother Riggs will long be remembered and missed by us all.

Officers and members of L. U. No. 1091.

G. D. CUMMINGS,

Battle Creek, Mich.

Secretary

John B. Carney, L. U. No. 550

Reinitiated November 10, 1941

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local No. 550, record the death of Brother John B. Carney; therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender our sincere sympathy to the family of our Brother in this time of their great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication and that our charter be draped for 30 days.

HAROLD L. DAWSON,
JOHN KOBLE,

Gary, Ind.

Committee

Addison Wortman, L. U. No. 65

Initiated February 25, 1903, in L. U. No. 360

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 65, record the passing of our late Brother Addison Wortman.

Whereas we wish to express to his family our sincere sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, that a copy be spread on the minutes of our meeting, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

CHESTER NANKERVIS,
GARFIELD HARRIS,
CARL CLOSS,

Butte, Mont.

Committee

Robert Lee Hicks, L. U. No. 479

Initiated August 18, 1940

It is with deep sorrow that we, the members of Local No. 479, record the death of Brother Robert Lee Hicks.

Whereas in the death of Brother Hicks we feel the loss of a sincere friend and a loyal member; and

Whereas it is our desire to express to his family and relatives our deepest sympathy in this hour of sorrow; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union, and a copy be forwarded to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of Brother Hicks.

W. L. HOLST,
O. W. LATIL,
ED WHEAT,

Beaumont, Texas.

Committee

Carl G. Ashley, L. U. No. 479

Initiated March 18, 1940

Whereas it has pleased our Infinite and Holy Father to take from us an outstanding member and beloved Brother, Carl G. Ashley; Whereas by his untimely death, his wife has lost a loving husband, his children a devoted father, and the local union an able and willing member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends, our sincere sympathy in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape the charter for a period of 30 days and that copies of these resolutions be sent to his family, to the Journal for publication, and a copy entered into the minutes of our local.

W. L. HOLST,
ED WHEAT,
O. W. LATIL,

Beaumont, Texas.

Committee

J. R. Parriet, L. U. No. 349

Initiated October 16, 1925

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local No. 349, record the passing of our Brother J. R. Parriet; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of J. R. Parriet.

EARL L. GORDON,

Miami, Fla.

Recording Secretary

H. M. Garwood, L. U. No. 349

Reinitiated May 15, 1942

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local No. 349, record the passing of our Brother, H. M. Garwood; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory, by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of H. M. Garwood.

EARL L. GORDON,

Miami, Fla.

Recording Secretary

Nicholas Klissas, L. U. No. 921

Initiated June 12, 1942

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local No. 921, record the passing of our Brother, Nicholas Klissas; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, and that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication.

YOLANDA DELLA SALLA,

Elizabeth, N. J.

Recording Secretary

Harry Sperring, L. U. No. 713

Initiated June 6, 1941

Whereas with deepest regret we, the members of Local No. 713, record the passing of our worthy Brother, Harry Sperring; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to his bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That as a token of respect our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that these resolutions be made a part of the minutes of our meeting, and copies be sent to the family and to the official Journal.

ARTHUR WIEGAND,
CARL ROBERTS,
EDWARD ENGLEBRECHT,

Chicago, Ill.

Committee

C. L. Johnson, L. U. No. 931

Initiated April 8, 1942

Whereas Local No. 931 has been called upon to pay its last respects to our loyal and faithful Brother, C. L. Johnson; and

Whereas we desire to convey to his family our deepest sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family, and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

FLOYD C. SHEPPARD,

Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Recording Secretary

Thomas Lopresto, L. U. No. 921

Initiated March 23, 1943

Whereas it is with deep sorrow that we, the members of Local No. 921, pay our last tribute of respect to the memory of Brother Thomas Lopresto;

Whereas we wish to extend to the members of his family our deep and heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we as a body, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

YOLANDA DELLA SALLA,

Elizabeth, N. J. Recording Secretary

Joseph B. Veit, L. U. No. 195

Initiated September 2, 1914

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has called from our midst our esteemed and beloved Brother, Joseph B. Veit, to his heavenly home; and

Whereas Local No. 195 mourns the loss of a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, by members of Local No. 195, I. B. E. W., That we acknowledge the great loss in the passing from this earth of our dearly and beloved Brother, Joseph B. Veit; and be it further

Resolved, That Local No. 195, I. B. E. W., express its deepest sympathy to Brother Joseph B. Veit's family left to mourn his loss; and be it

Resolved, That the charter of Local No. 195 be draped for a period of 30 days, a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local, and a copy be sent to the International office for publication in the official Journal.

HERMAN J. SCHENDEL,

Milwaukee, Wis. Recording Secretary

Bert S. Cutler, L. U. No. 195

Initiated January 10, 1927

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has called from our midst our esteemed and beloved Brother, Bert S. Cutler, to his heavenly home; and

Whereas Local No. 195 mourns the loss of a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, by members of Local No. 195, I. B. E. W., That we acknowledge the great loss in the passing from this earth of our dearly beloved Brother, Bert S. Cutler; and be it further

Resolved, That Local No. 195, I. B. E. W., express its deepest sympathy to Brother Bert S. Cutler's family left to mourn his loss; and be it

Resolved, That the charter of Local No. 195 be draped for a period of 30 days and a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, and a copy be spread on the minutes of our local and a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in the official Journal.

HERMAN J. SCHENDEL,

Milwaukee, Wis. Recording Secretary

George Pender, L. U. No. 675

Initiated December 19, 1922

Whereas it is with deep sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. 675, pay our last tribute of respect to the memory of Brother George Pender;

Whereas we wish to extend to the members of his family our deep and heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we as a body, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy sent to his bereaved family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

V. J. TIGHE,

Elizabeth, N. J.

Recording Secretary

Louis Birnie, L. U. No. 300

Reinitiated December 30, 1942

In sorrow the membership of Local No. 300 record the passing of Brother Louis Birnie. To his loved ones we express our fraternal sympathy in the loss which we share with them.

T. J. FITZGERALD,

Montpelier, Vt.

Recording Secretary

Henry P. Ackerman, L. U. No. 117

Initiated October 1, 1908

We, the members of Local No. 117, with the sincerest feeling of sorrow, record the sudden passing of our esteemed Brother, Henry P. Ackerman. Our deceased Brother was second oldest member in his local. His good fellowship, his loyalty, and his efforts to do his part will long be remembered by the members of Local No. 117.

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days to his memory and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his sister, his only survivor, a copy to be spread on the minutes of our local union and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

B. J. BENSON,

Elgin, Ill.

President,

R. W. PINKERTON,

Recording Secretary

Glenn L. (Buddy) Conder, L. U. No. 716

Initiated February 18, 1936, in L. U. No. 338

It is with a great feeling of loss and deepest sorrow for his family that we, the members of Local No. 716, record the passing of Brother Glenn L. Conder.

Those of us who had the privilege of working with him feel our loss very keenly. Brother Conder was a fine mechanic and a real union man. He was honored by all who knew him as a tried and true friend; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication.

D. H. BEVAN,

G. R. WOLFRAM,

J. W. JOHNSON,

Houston, Texas.

Committee

Herbert L. Simons, L. U. No. 1000

Initiated October 23, 1937

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local No. 1000, record the untimely death of our friend and worthy Brother, Herbert L. Simons; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his wife and relatives our sincerest sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

JOHN ELLIS,

RALPH HUFFMAN,

FRANCIS WHEELER,

Marion, Ind.

Committee

James Cunningham, L. U. No. 122

Initiated June 27, 1901

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom and mercy, to call our worthy Brother, James Cunningham; and

Whereas in the loss of Brother Cunningham we have lost a loyal member, and one of the founders of our local organization; so be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our heartfelt sympathy and sorrow to his bereaved family and relatives; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our departed Brother, a copy placed on the minutes of Local No. 122, and a copy sent to the Journal of Electrical Workers; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in tribute to our late Brother, James Cunningham.

Great Falls, Mont.

THE COMMITTEE

Herschel H. Whitehead, L. U. No. 549

Initiated December 16, 1941

In sorrow, the membership of L. U. No. 549 records the passing onward of Brother Herschel H. Whitehead.

To his loved ones, we express our fraternal sympathy in the loss which we share with them, for we shall miss a valued Brother.

JOHN GRANT,

Huntington, W. Va.

Recording Secretary

Richard C. Christie, L. U. No. 397

Initiated January 12, 1943

It is with regret that we, the members of Local No. 397, are called upon to record the passing from our ranks of Brother Richard C. Christie; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our deepest sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our local and a copy sent to the official Journal for publication.

E. P. ORMSBEE,
H. O. STROOP,
W. P. QUINN,

Balboa, C. Z., Panama Committee

Nathaniel Champion, L. U. No. 18

Reinitiated October 14, 1938

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to take from our midst Brother Nathaniel Champion; and

Whereas the passing of this Brother to his eternal reward has deprived Local No. 18 of a loyal and respected member; therefore be it

Resolved, That this meeting stand for one minute in silent tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That we at this time express our condolences to the family of Brother Champion in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be incorporated in the minutes of this local union, a copy sent to the family of the late Brother Champion, and a copy to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers Journal.

Requiescat in pace.

CHARLES ECCLES,
O. H. HIDDEN,
EVAN HUGHES,

Los Angeles, Calif. Committee

Chester Brennan, L. U. No. 9

Initiated October 31, 1933

Clarence Murray, L. U. No. 9

Initiated August 12, 1919

William Bunworth, L. U. No. 9

Initiated February 10, 1911

Edward Buckley, L. U. No. 9

Initiated October 7, 1907

Hugh Mulholland, L. U. No. 9

Initiated August 28, 1934

J. C. Jensen, L. U. No. 9

Initiated April 10, 1901

It is with profound sorrow that Local No. 9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, records the death of its six members, whose names are mentioned above.

These men were known by the membership of Local No. 9 for their firm attachment to unionism and as members of our Brotherhood for their good example in pursuing the aims of the Brotherhood.

The zeal shown by these men in the problems of our Brotherhood was a great incentive to all the members of our local union, and they shall long be remembered for their encouragement and work in our behalf.

Whereas we deem it fitting and proper that the members of Local No. 9 offer their tribute to the memory of our departed Brothers for their loyalty to our Brotherhood and country, their faithfulness to their local union and their friends; therefore be it

Resolved, That the sincere sympathy of the membership of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is hereby extended to their bereaved families.

WILLIAM G. MARTIN,
JOHN LAMPING,
HARRY SLATER,

Chicago, Ill. Committee

Merle C. Kimes, L. U. No. 1099

Reinitiated October 8, 1942

We, the members of L. U. No. 1099, I. B. E. W., of Oil City, Pa., have been called upon to pay our last tribute of respect and high esteem to our Brother, Merle C. Kimes, who suddenly departed from us in the prime of life.

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to his bereaved family that they may be strengthened in their sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Brother Kimes' family and a copy be sent to our Journal for publication.

CARL BEATTY,
NORMAN A. RILEY,
M. L. HANTON,

Oil City, Pa. Committee

William S. Cooper, L. U. No. 615

Initiated September 21, 1934, in I. O.

It is with sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 615, record the passing of our friend and Brother, William S. Cooper;

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape the charter for a period of 30 days, and that copies of these resolutions be sent to his family, to the Journal for publication, and a copy entered into the minutes of our local union.

J. C. DOZIER,
O. M. SARGENT,
GEO. WATERMAN,

Kansas City, Mo. Committee

Carl John Rommel, L. U. No. 86

Initiated February 24, 1915

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has deemed it best to remove from our midst our esteemed and beloved Brother, Carl Rommel; and

Whereas the members of L. U. No. 86 deeply mourn his loss; therefore be it

Resolved, That in this hour of trial and sorrow we extend to his family and relatives our sincere sympathy and condolence; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local No. 86 be draped for a period of 30 days out of respect for the memory of our late departed Brother, Carl Rommel; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, that a copy be spread on the minutes of Local No. 86, and that a copy be forwarded to the office of the International Brotherhood with the request that same be published in the official Journal.

JAMES LOMBARD,
HERBERT A. LAWRENCE,
H. C. GODETTE,

Rochester, N. Y. Committee

William S. Reekie, L. U. No. 764

Initiated April 20, 1934

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local No. 764, record the passing of our friend and Brother, William S. Reekie; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That in respect to his memory our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that the members shall stand in silent meditation for one minute as a mark of due respect.

WILLIAM H. SHEA,
Keene, N. H. Recording Secretary

Hoyt A. Smith, L. U. No. 920

Initiated April 14, 1942

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has taken from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Hoyt A. Smith; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to his family our heartfelt sympathy in their loss, which we share; be it therefore further

Resolved, That we stand in silent tribute to his memory for a period of one minute; be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this local, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, and that a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

R. B. GALBRAITH,
E. I. KENNEY,
H. B. MELTON,

Abilene, Texas. Committee

Charles Hageman, L. U. No. 124

Initiated June 15, 1938

It is with a sincere feeling of deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local No. 124, record the death of Brother Charles Hageman, April 28, 1943; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to the bereaved family in this time of their great sorrow; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the records of our meeting, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication and our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

D. A. MURPHY,
R. E. BROWN,
R. M. HAERER,

Kansas City, Mo. Committee

Edward Kautsky, L. U. No. 309

Initiated March 15, 1941

With great loss to ourselves and deep sympathy to his family and many friends, Local No. 309 sorrowfully records the passing of Brother Edward Kautsky who was killed in action while serving in the armed forces of this country. Although he was one of our younger members, he was true and loyal and will be long remembered by those who had the privilege of knowing and working with him; therefore be it

Resolved, That this meeting stand for one minute in silent tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That we at this time express our sympathy to his family in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our local union, a copy be sent to his family, and a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers Journal.

P. H. COONEY,
GEORGE FISCHER,
ROY CAMERER,

E. St. Louis, Ill. Committee

Elmer L. Erwin, L. U. No. 124

Initiated August 2, 1910

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to take from our midst Brother Elmer L. Erwin; and

Whereas the passing of this Brother to his eternal reward has deprived Local No. 124 of a loyal and respected member; now therefore be it

Resolved, That this meeting stand for one minute in silent tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That we at this time express our condolences to the family of Brother Erwin in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be incorporated in the minutes of this local union, a copy sent to the family of the late Brother Erwin, and a copy to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers Journal.

Requiescat in pace.

D. A. MURPHY,
R. E. BROWN,
R. M. HAERER,

Kansas City, Mo. Committee

Ray Platt, L. U. No. 817

Initiated October 14, 1918

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to relieve Brother Ray Platt of the burdens of this world; and

Whereas before his retirement, Brother Platt was one of the oldest members of Local No. 817, and was a worthy and loyal member, respected by all; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our condolences to his bereaved family at this time; and be it further

Resolved, That the meeting stand one minute in silent tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this local union be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be incorporated in the minutes of this local union, a copy be sent to the family of the late Brother Platt, and to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers Journal.

J. HAYES,
M. MARTIN,
S. GREEN,
A. OPKINS,
T. LEACH,

New York, N. Y. Committee

Christian Fisher, L. U. No. 130

Initiated August 30, 1942

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 130, record the passing of Brother Christian Fisher, whose death occurred on July 19, 1943.

Whereas we wish to express to his family and relatives our deepest sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to our Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

H. C. FISHER,
C. L. ISLEY,
H. Y. ROCKER,

New Orleans, La. Committee

(Continued on page 379)

Cooperating Manufacturers

Gratifying response to idea of unity and cooperation in the electrical industry is revealed. New manufacturers are being added to the list.

THE COMPLETE LIST IS AS FOLLOWS:

Conduit and Fittings

ARROW CONDUIT & FITTINGS CORP., 790 Wythe Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
BRIDGEPORT SWITCH CO., Bridgeport, Conn.
COHOES ROLLING MILL CO., Cohoes, N. Y.
CONDUIT FITTINGS CORP., 6400 W. 66th St., Chicago, Ill.
ENAMELED METALS CO., Etna, Pa.
GARLAND MFG. CO., 3003 Grant Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.
HOPE ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 353 Boyden Ave., Maplewood, N. J.
NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
NATIONAL ENAMELING & MFG. CO., Etna, Pa.
SIMPLET ELECTRIC CO., 123 N. Sangamon St., Chicago, Ill.
STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.
STEELDUCT CO., Youngstown, Ohio.
THOMAS & BETTS CO., 36 Butler St., Elizabeth, N. J.
TRIANGLE CONDUIT & CABLE CO., Moundsville, W. Va.
WIESMANN FITTING CO., Ambridge, Pa.
WIREMOLD COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.

Switchboards, Panel Boards and Enclosed Switches

ADAM ELECTRIC CO., FRANK, St. Louis, Mo.
AMERICAN ELECTRIC SWITCH CORP., Minerva, Ohio.
AUTOMATIC SWITCH CO., 41 E. 11th St., New York City.
BERTHOLD ELECTRIC CO., GUS, 17 N. Des Plaines St., Chicago, Ill.
BRENK ELECTRIC CO., 549 Fulton St., Chicago, Ill.
BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.
CHICAGO SWITCHBOARD MFG. CO., 426 S. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.
CLEVELAND SWITCHBOARD COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.
COLE ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 4300 Crescent St., Long Island City, N. Y.
COMMERCIAL CONTROL & DEVICE CORP., 45 Roebling St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
CREGIER ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 609 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.
ELECTRIC SERVICE CONTROL, INC., "ESCO", Newark, N. J.
ELECTRIC STEEL BOX & MFG. CO., 500 S. Throop St., Chicago, Ill.
EMPIRE SWITCHBOARD CO., 810 4th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
ERICKSON REUBEN A., 3645 Elston Ave., Chicago, Ill.
FEDERAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 50 Paris St., Newark, N. J.
FRIEDMAN CO., I. T., 53 Mercer St., New York City.
HUB ELECTRIC CORP., 2219-29 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.
INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE AND RADIO MFG. CORP., 67 Broad St., New York City.
LAGANKE ELECTRIC COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.
LEONARD ELECTRIC COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.
LEXINGTON ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 17 E. 40th St., New York City.
MAJOR EQUIPMENT CO., 4603 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.
MANYPENNY, J. P., Philadelphia, Pa.
MARQUETTE ELECTRIC CO., 371 N. Des Plaines St., Chicago, Ill.
METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 22-48 Steinway St., Astoria, L. I., N. Y.
PENN ELECTRIC COMPANY, Irwin, Pa.
PENN ELECTRIC SWITCH CO., Goshen, Ind.
PENN PANEL AND BOX CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

PETERSON & CO., C. J., 1322 Elston Ave., Chicago, Ill.
POWERLITE COMPANY, 4145-51 East 79th St., Cleveland, Ohio.
PRINGLE ELECTRICAL MFG. CO., THE, 1906-12 N. 6th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
ROYAL SWITCHBOARD CO., 460 Driggs Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
STANDARD SWITCHBOARD CO., 134 Noll St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
SWITCHBOARD APPARATUS CO., 417 S. Sangamon St., Chicago, Ill.
WADSWORTH ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC., Covington, Ky.
WURDACK ELECTRIC MFG. CO., WILLIAM, St. Louis, Mo.

Electric Signal Apparatus, Telephones and Telephone Supplies

ACME FIRE ALARM CO., 36 West 15th St., New York City.
AUTH ELECTRICAL SPECIALTY CO., INC., 422 East 53rd St., New York City.
AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC CO., 1001 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.
BURKAW ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 105 East 29th St., New York City.
DOSSERT ELECTRIC CONNECTORS, 242 West 41st St., New York City.
LOEFFLER, INC., L. J., 351-3 West 41st St., New York City.
SCHWARZE ELECTRIC CO., Adrian, Mich.

Outlet Boxes

ARROW CONDUIT & FITTINGS CORP., 790 Wythe Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
BELMONT METAL PRODUCTS CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
ELECTRICAL REQUIREMENTS CO., 2210 N. 28th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
HOPE ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 353 Boyden Ave., Maplewood, N. J.
JEFFERSON ELECTRIC CO., Bellwood, Ill.
KNIGHT ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 1357-61 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
PENN PANEL AND BOX CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
STANDARD ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., 223 N. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.
UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.

Wire, Cable and Conduit

ACORN INSULATED WIRE CO., 225 King St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
AMERICAN METAL MOULDING CO., 146 Coit St., Irvington, N. J.
ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Hastings-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.
ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Marion, Ind.
ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Pawtucket, R. I.
CIRCLE WIRE & CABLE CORP., 5500 Maspeth Ave., Maspeth, L. I., N. Y.
COLLYER INSULATED WIRE CO., Pawtucket and Central Falls, R. I.
COLUMBIA CABLE & ELECTRIC CO., 45-45 30th Place, Long Island City, N. Y.
CRESCENT INSULATED WIRE & CABLE CO., Trenton, N. J.
EASTERN INSULATED WIRE & CABLE CO., Conshohocken, Pa.
EASTERN TUBE & TOOL CO., 594 Johnson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION, Bayonne, N. J.
GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION, Pawtucket, R. I.
GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION, Perth Amboy, N. J.

HABIRSHAW CABLE & WIRE CO., Yonkers, N. Y.
HATFIELD WIRE AND CABLE CO., Hillside, N. J.
HAZARD INSULATED WIRE WORKS, DIVISION of the OKONITE COMPANY, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
PARANITE WIRE & CABLE CORPORATION, Jonesboro, Ind.
PROVIDENCE INSULATED WIRE CO., INC., 58 Waldo St., Providence, R. I.
TRIANGLE CONDUIT & CABLE CO., INC., Moundsville, W. Va.
TRIANGLE CONDUIT & CABLE CO., New Brunswick, N. J.
WALKER BROTHERS, Conshohocken, Pa.

Lighting Fixtures and Lighting Equipment

ACME LAMP & FIXTURE WORKS, INC., 497 E. Houston St., New York City.
AETNA FLUORESCENT LTG. FIXTURE CO., 476 Broome St., New York City.
AINSWORTH LIGHTING, INC., 239 E. 44th St., New York City.
ALLIED CRAFTS CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
AMERICAN FLUORESCENT EQUIPMENT CO., INC., 919 N. 12th St., St. Louis, Mo.
AMERICAN LIGHTING CORPORATION, 2080 E. Castor Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
AMERICAN LIGHTING CO., St. Louis, Mo.
A-RAY MANUFACTURING AND SUPPLY CORP., 3107 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.
ARCHITECTURAL BRONZE STUDIO, INC., St. Louis, Mo.
ART CRAFT FLUORESCENT CORP., 132 Bleecker St., New York City.
ARTCRAFT MFG. CO., INC., Philadelphia, Pa.
ART METAL MFG. CO., INC., 3110 Park Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
ATLANTIS STEEL CORP., 116 Troutman St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
ATLANTA FIXTURE CO., St. Louis, Mo.
B. & B. NEON DISPLAY CO., 372 Broome St., New York City.
BALDINGER & SONS, INC., LOUIS, 59 Harrison Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
BELL, B. B., 2307 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
BELLOVIN LAMP WORKS, 413 West Broadway, New York City.
BELSON MFG. CO., 800 South Ada St., Chicago, Ill.
BENSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Kansas City, Mo.
BERANEK-ERWIN CO., 2705 W. Pico, Los Angeles, Calif.
BLACK & BOYD MFG. CO., INC., 131 Middleton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
BRIGHTLIGHT REFLECTOR CO., INC., 1027 Metropolitan Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
BUTLER-KOHAUS of METCO PRODUCTS, INC., 2833 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.
BUTT-SHORE LTG. FIXTURE CO., INC., 224 Centre St., New York City.
CAESAR MFG. CO., 480 Lexington Ave., New York City.
CALDWELL & CO., INC., EDW. F., 105 Vandever St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
CASSIDY CO., INC., 36th St. & 43rd Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.
CENTRE LTG. FIX. MFG. CO., 97 E. Houston St., New York City.
CHATHAM METAL SPIN. & STAMP. CO., 134 Mott St., New York City.
CITY METAL SPIN. & STAMP. CO., 257 W. 17th St., New York City.
CLAUDE E. CANNING, 1809 Webster Ave., Chicago, Ill.
CLINTON METAL MFG. CO., 49 Elizabeth St., New York City.
COKER SCORE CAST, 3872 S. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

COLE CO., INC., C. W., 320 E. 12th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 COMMERCIAL REFLECTOR CO., 3109 Maple Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
 CORONA ART STUDIOS, 104-24 43rd Ave., Corona, L. I.
 CORONA CORP., 346 Claremont Ave., Jersey City, N. J.
 CURTIS LIGHTING, INC., 6135 West 65th St., Chicago, Ill.
 DAY-BRITE REFLECTOR CO., 5401 Bulwer, St. Louis, Mo.
 EFCOLITE CORP., 27 Breunig Ave., Trenton, N. J.
 ELECTRIC CORPORATION OF AMERICA, 222 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.
 ELECTRO MFG. CO., 2000 W. Fulton St., Chicago, Ill.
 ELLIOTT FIXTURE CO., 6729 Santa Monica Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
 ELTEE MFG. CO., 182 Grand St., New York City.
 ENDER MFG. CO., 260 West St., New York City.
 FELDMAN CO., INC., J. M., 612 S. Walls St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 FINVER, IRVING, 204 E. 27th St., New York City.
 FRANKFORD LTG. FIXTURE MFRS., Philadelphia, Pa.
 FRINK CORP.—STERLING BRONZE, 27-01 Bridge Plaza N., Long Island City, N. Y.
 GEZELSCHAP & SONS, Milwaukee, Wis.
 GLOBE LTG. FIX. MFG. CO., 397 7th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 GOLDBERG, JACK, 55 Chrystie St., New York City.
 GOTHAM LIGHTING CORP., 26 East 13th St., New York City.
 GRAND RAPIDS STORE EQUIPMENT CO., 1340 Monroe Ave., N. W., Grand Rapids, Mich.
 GROSS CHANDELIER CO., 2036 Delmar St., St. Louis, Mo.
 GRUBER BROS., 72 Spring St., New York City.
 HALCOLITE CO., INC., 68 34th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 HARVEY MANUFACTURING CO., FORD, 1206 Long Beach Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
 HOFFMAN DRYER CO., LTD., 214 E. 34th St., New York City.
 HORLBECK METAL CRAFTS, INC., 2100 Kerrigan Ave., Union City, N. J.
 HOLLYWOOD FIXTURE CO., 622 N. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
 HUB ELECTRIC CORP., 2219-29 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 HUDSON LTG. FIX. CO., INC., 180 Grand St., New York City.
 HY-LITE CORP., 45 L St., Boston, Mass.
 ILLINOIS FLUORESCENTS, 2949 N. Elston Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 IMPERIAL LIGHTING PRODUCTS CO., Greensburg, Pa.
 INDUSTRIAL DAY-LITE CORP., St. Louis, Mo.
 JAEHNIG LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., INC., 221-223 13th Ave., Newark, N. J.
 JOLECO FLUORESCENT FIXTURE CORP., 2313-15 Baldwin St., St. Louis, Mo.
 KENT METAL MFG. CO., 490 Johnson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 KIRLIN COMPANY, THE, 3435 E. Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 KLEMM REFLECTOR CO., 132 N. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 KLEGL BROS., 321 W. 50th St., New York City.
 KRAMER ENG. CO., 2315 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
 KUPFERBERG LTG. FIX. CO., 131 Bowery, New York City.
 LEADER LAMP CO., 79 Crosby St., New York City.
 LEVOLITE CO., INC., 176 Grand St., New York City.
 LIGHT CONTROL CO., 1099 W. 35th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 LIGHTING STUDIOS, INC., 6 Atlantic St., Newark, N. J.
 LIGHTOLIER CO., 11 E. 36th St., New York City.
 LINCOLN MANUFACTURING CO., 2630 Erskine St., Detroit, Mich.
 LITECONTROL CORP., 104 Hanover St., Boston, Mass.
 LOUMAC MFG. CO., 105 Wooster St., New York City.
 MAJESTIC METAL SPIN. & STAMP. CO., 61 Navy St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 MARTIN-GIBSON LIGHT & TILE CORP., Detroit, Mich.
 McFADDEN LIGHTING CO., 1710 Madison St., St. Louis, Mo.
 McLEOD, WARD & CO., INC., Poplar Ave., Little Ferry, N. J.
 McPHILBEN MFG. CO., INC., 102 Wooster St., New York City.
 MELOLITE CORP., 104-14 S. 4th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 METALCRAFT, INC., 1009 South 8th St., St. Joseph, Mo.

METALCRAFT PRODUCTS, 139 N. 7th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 METAL CRAFT STUDIO, 623 Bloomfield Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.
 METALLIC ARTS CO., 80 State St., Cambridge, Mass.
 METROLITE MFG. CO., 655 E. Fordham Rd., Bronx, N. Y.
 MODERN LIGHTS CO., St. Louis, Mo.
 MOE-BRIDGES, and the ELECTRIC SPRAYIT CO., 1415 Illinois Ave., Sheboygan, Wis.
 MOE BROTHERS MFG. CO., Fort Atkinson, Wis.
 MOORE ELECTRIC CO., Amesbury, Mass.
 MURLIN MFG. CO., INC., 54th St. and Paschall Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
 NATIONAL FLUORESCENT CORP., 169 Wooster St., New York City.
 NATIONAL LIGHTING SUPPLY CO., 841 6th Ave., New York City.
 NELSON TOMBACHER CO., INC., 224 Centre St., New York City.
 NU-LITE MFG. CO., St. Louis, Mo.
 OLESEN, OTTO K., 1560 Vine St., Hollywood, Calif.
 ORANGE LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 69 Hoyt St., Newark, N. J.
 PEERLESS ELEC. MDSE. CO., 138 Bowery, New York City.
 PEERLESS LAMP WORKS, 600 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 PEERLESS NEON, 1903 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 PERLA, INC., HERMAN, 176 Worth St., New York City.
 PETTINGELL-ANDREWS CO., 378 Stuart St., Boston, Mass.
 PICK WICK METALCRAFT CORP., 489 Broome St., New York City.
 PITTSBURGH REFLECTOR CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 PURITAN LTG. FIX. CO., 23 Boerum St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 QUALITY BENT GLASS CORP., 55 Chrystie St., New York City.
 R & R LTG. PROD., INC., 217 Centre St., New York City.
 RADIANT LAMP CORP., 260-78 Sherman Ave., Newark, N. J.
 RADIANT LTG. FIX. CO., 95 Morton St., New York City.
 RAMBUSCH DECORATING CO., 332 E. 48th St., New York City.
 RICHMAN LIGHTING CO., 96 Prince St., New York City.
 RICHTER METALCRAFT CORP., 129 Grand St., New York City.
 ROMAN ARTS CO., INC., St. Louis, Mo.
 ROYAL FLUORESCENT CO., Trenton, N. J.
 RUBY LAMP MFG. CO., 430 W. 14th St., New York City.
 RUBY LIGHTING CORP., 1216 S. Olive St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 SCHAFFER CO., MAX, Stagg & Morgan Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 SECO-LITE MFG. CO., 2619 Chouteau, St. Louis, Mo.
 SIGLOFF BROS. ELEC. FIXTURE CO., St. Louis, Mo.
 SIMES CO., INC., 22 W. 15th St., New York City.
 SMOOT-HOLMAN CO., 320 N. Inglewood Ave., Inglewood, Calif.
 SOLAR LIGHT CO., 718 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.
 SOLAR LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 444 N. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
 SPEAR LTG. FIX. CO., 61 Clymer St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 SPILLITE, INC., New Brunswick, N. J.
 STAR LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 3431 East Olympic Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
 STEINMETZ MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
 STERLART FIXTURE CO., INC., 476 Broome St., New York City.
 STRICKLEY-STEIN-GERARD, 2404 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 SUNLIGHT REFLECTOR CO., INC., 226 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 TEEL LIGHTING FIXTURE & SUPPLY CO., St. Louis, Mo.
 TRIANGLE LIGHTING CO., 248 Chancellor Ave., Newark, N. J.
 VOIGHT COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.
 WAGNER MFG. CO., CHARLES, 133 Middleton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 WAGNER-WOODRUFF CO., 830 S. Olive St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 WAKEFIELD BRASS CO., F. W., Vermillion, Ohio.
 WALTER & SONS, G. E., 32 E. 57th St., New York City.
 WINSTON & CO., INC., CHAS. J., 2 West 47th St., New York City.
 WIREMOLD COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.
 WITTELITE COMPANY, Closter, N. J.
 WOLFERS, HENRY L., 603 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.

Coin-Operated Machines

BUCKLEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 4223 West Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

BUCKLEY MUSIC SYSTEM, 4223 West Lake St., Chicago, Ill.
 CHICAGO COIN MACHINE CO., 1725 W. Diversey Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 LION MANUFACTURING CORP., "Bally," 2640 Belmont Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Luminous Tube Transformers

FRANCE MFG. COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.
 JEFFERSON ELECTRIC CO., Bellwood, Ill.
 NATIONAL TRANSFORMER CORP., 224-232 21st Ave., Paterson, N. J.
 RED ARROW ELECTRIC CORPORATION, 100 Coit St., Irvington, N. J.

Electrical Portable Lamps, Lamp Shades and Electrical Novelties Division

ABBEY ORTNER LAMP CO., 30 W. 26th St., New York City.
 ABBEY, INC., ROBERT, 3 W. 29th St., New York City.
 ABELS WASSERBERG & CO., INC., 23 E. 26th St., New York City.
 ACTIVE LAMP MOUNTING CO., INC., 124 W. 24th St., New York City.
 AETNA LAMP & SHADE CO., INC., 32 W. 21st St., New York City.
 ARROW LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 22 W. 19th St., New York City.
 ART METAL GUILD CO., INC., 999 Metropolitan Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 ARTISTIC LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 395 4th Avenue, New York City.
 ATLAS APPLIANCE CORP., 20 Grand Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 AUDREY ART SHADE STUDIOS, INC., 3 W. 19th St., New York City.
 BEAUX ART LAMPS & NOV. CO., 294 E. 137th St., New York City.
 BECK, A., 27 W. 24th St., New York City.
 BENNETT, INC., J., 360 Furman St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 BILLIG MFG. CO., INC., 135 W. 26th St., New York City.
 BLUM & CO., MICHAEL, 13 W. 28th St., New York City.
 CARACK CO., INC., 87 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 CHELSEA SILK LAMP SHADE CO., 122 W. 26th St., New York City.
 CICERO & CO., 48 W. 25th St., New York City.
 CITY LAMP SHADE CO., INC., 136 W. 21st St., New York City.
 COLONIAL SILK LAMP SHADE CORP., 37 E. 21st St., New York City.
 CORONET METAL CRAFTSMAN, 35 E. 21st St., New York City.
 DACOR CORP., 40 W. 27th St., New York City.
 DANART LAMP SHADES, INC., 6 W. 18th St., New York City.
 DAVART, INC., 16 W. 32nd St., New York City.
 DEAL ELEC. CO., INC., 338 Berry St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 DELITE MFG. CO., INC., 24 W. 25th St., New York City.
 DORIS LAMPSHADE, INC., 116 E. 16th St., New York City.
 EASTERN ART STUDIOS, 11 W. 32nd St., New York City.
 ELCO LAMP & SHADE STUDIOS, 112 W. 18th St., New York City.
 ELITE GLASS CO., INC., 111 W. 22nd St., New York City.
 EXCELSIOR ART STUDIOS, 20 W. 27th St., New York City.
 FRANKART, INC., 200 Lincoln Ave., Bronx, N. Y.
 GOLDBERG, INC., H., 23 E. 26th St., New York City.
 GOODLITE CO., 36 Greene St., New York City.
 GOODY LAMP CO., INC., 40 W. 27th St., New York City.
 GRAHAM SHADES, INC., 142 E. 32nd St., New York City.
 GREENLY LAMP & SHADE CO., 12 W. 27th St., New York City.
 HANSON CO., INC., 15 E. 26th St., New York City.
 HIRSCH & CO., INC., J. B., 18 W. 20th St., New York City.
 HORN & BROS., INC., MAX, 236 5th Ave., New York City.
 HUNRATH, GERTRUDE, 20 W. 22nd St., New York City.
 HY-ART LAMP & SHADE CO., 16 W. 19th St., New York City.
 INDULITE, INC., 67 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 INDUSTRIAL STUDIOS, INC., 67 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 INTERNATIONAL APPLIANCE CORP., 44 Division Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 IVON BEAR CO., 30 West 24th St., New York City.
 KEG-O-PRODUCTS CORP., 111 W. 19th St., New York City.

KWON LEE CO., INC., 253 5th Ave., New York City.
 LAGIN CO., NATHAN, 51 W. 24th St., New York City.
 LEONARDO LAMP MFG. CO., 591 Broadway, New York City.
 LIGHTOLIER CO., 346 Claremont Ave., Jersey City, N. J.
 LULIS CORP., 29 E. 22nd St., New York City.
 LUMINART LAMP SHADE PROD., INC., 146 W. 25th St., New York City.
 MAJESTIC IMPORTING CO., 133 West 24th St., New York City.
 MANSFIELD LAMP CO., 878 Broadway, New York City.
 METROPOLITAN ONYX & MARBLE CO., 449 W. 54th St., New York City.
 MILLER LAMP SHADE CO., 56 W. 24th St., New York City.
 MODERN ONYX MFG. CO., INC., 262 Rockaway Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 NELSON BEAD CO., 48 West 37th St., New York City.
 NOVA MFG. CO., 89 Bogart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 NUART METAL CREATIONS, INC., 40 West 25th St., New York City.
 ORTNER CO., S., 36 W. 24th St., New York City.
 ONYX NOVELTY CO., INC., 950 Hart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 PARCLITE CORP., 87 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 PAUL & CO., INC., EDWARD P., 43 W. 13th St., New York City.
 PHOENIX LAMP & SHADE CO., 876 Broadway, New York City.
 PLAZA STUDIOS, INC., 305 E. 47th St., New York City.
 QUALITY LAMP SHADE CO., 23 E. 21st St., New York City.
 QUEEN LAMP SHADE CO., INC., 32 W. 24th St., New York City.
 QUOIZEL, INC., 15 E. 26th St., New York City.
 RAYMORE MANUFACTURING, 40 West 25th St., New York City.
 REGAL LAMP SHADE CO., 20 W. 22nd St., New York City.
 RELIANCE LAMP & SHADE CO., 19 W. 24th St., New York City.
 ROSENFELD & CO., INC., L., 26 E. 18th St., New York City.
 ROSENFELD & CO., INC., L., 15 E. 26th St., New York City.
 ROSS CO., INC., GEORGE, 6 W. 18th St., New York City.
 RUBAL LIGHTING NOVELTY CO., 36 West 20th St., New York City.
 SADECK, CHARLES, 16 West 19th St., New York City.
 SAFRAN & GLUCKSMAN, INC., 8 W. 30th St., New York City.
 SALEM BROS., 104 E. Elizabeth Ave., Linden, N. J.
 SCHWARTZ CO., INC., L. J., 48 E. 21st St., New York City.
 SHELBURNE ELEC. CO., 46 W. 27th St., New York City.
 SILVRAY LTD., INC., Boundbrook, N. J.
 SPECIAL NUMBER LAMP & SHADE CO., 7 W. 30th St., New York City.
 STAHL & CO., JOSEPH, 22 W. 38th St., New York City.
 STERN ELEC. NOV. MFG. CO., 22 E. 20th St., New York City.
 SUNBEAM LAMP SHADE CORP., 3 E. 28th St., New York City.
 TEBOR, INC., 45 W. 25th St., New York City.
 TROJAN NOV. CO., 24 W. 25th St., New York City.
 UNIQUE SILK LAMPSHADE CO., INC., 18 E. 18th St., New York City.
 VICTOR MFG. CO., 621 6th Ave., New York City.
 WHITE LAMPS, INC., 160 Buffalo Ave., Paterson, N. J.
 WAVERLY LAMP MFG. CORP., 39 W. 19th St., New York City.
 WABASH APPLIANCE CORP., BIRDSEYE ELECTRIC CORP., WABASH PHOTOLAMP CORP., INCANDESCENT LAMP CO., INC. (SUBSIDIARIES), 335 Carroll St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Elevator Control Boards and Controlling Devices

ANDERSON CO., C. J., 212 W. Hubbard St., Chicago, Ill.
 HERMANSEN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 653 11th Ave., New York City.

Electrical Specialties

BONNELL ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 194 Chambers St., New York City.
 BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 O. Z. ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING CO., INC., 262-6 Bond St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 RUSSELL & STOLL COMPANY, 125 Barclay St., New York City.

UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.

Electrical Metal Molding and Surface Metal Raceway

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
 WIREMOLD COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.

Refrigeration

CROSLEY CORPORATION, 3401 Colerain Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Radio Manufacturing

AIR KING PRODUCTS CO., INC., 1523-29 63rd St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 AMALGAMATED RADIO TELEVISION CORP., 476 Broadway, N. Y. C.
 AMERICAN PHENOLIC CORP., 1830 S. 54th St., Cicero, Ill.
 AMERICAN RADIO HARDWARE CORP., 476 Broadway, New York City.
 AMERICAN STEEL PACKAGE CO., Defiance, Ohio.
 ANSLEY RADIO CORP., 21-10 49th Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.
 AUTOMATIC WINDING CO., INC., 900 Passaic Ave., East Newark, N. J.
 BOGEN CO., INC., DAVID, 633 Broadway, New York City.
 COMMERCIAL RADIO-SOUND CORP., 570 Lexington Ave., New York City.
 CONDENSER CORPORATION OF AMERICA, South Plainfield, N. J.
 CONSOLIDATED RADIO PRODUCTS CO., 350 W. Erie St., Chicago, Ill.
 CROSLEY CORPORATION, 3401 Colerain Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 ELECTROMATIC DISTRIBUTORS, INC., 88 University Place, New York, N. Y.
 FREED TRANSFORMER CO., 72 Spring St., New York, N. Y.
 GAROD RADIO CORP., 70 Washington St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 GENERAL INSTRUMENT CORPORATION, 829 Newark Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.
 HAMILTON RADIO MFG. CO., 510 Sixth Ave., New York City.
 INSULINE CORP. OF AMERICA, 36-10 35th Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.
 LAMICOID FABRICATORS, INC., 3500 West Potomac, Chicago, Ill.
 LANGEVIN CO., INC., 37-43 W. 65th St., New York City.
 OAK MFG. CO., 1260 N. Clybourn, Chicago, Ill.
 OPERADIO MFG. CO., St. Charles, Ill.
 OXFORD TARTAK RADIO CORP., 3911 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 PILOT RADIO CORP., 37-06 36th St., Long Island City, N. Y.
 QUAM NICHOLS COMPANY, 526 E. 33d Place, Chicago, Ill.
 RADIO CONDENSER COMPANY, Camden, N. J.
 RADIO ESSENTIALS, INC., 427 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
 RADIO WIRE & TELEVISION, INC., 100 Sixth Ave., New York City.
 REGAL RADIO, 14 W. 17th St., New York City.
 REMLER COMPANY, LTD., San Francisco, Calif.
 SONORA RADIO AND TELEVISION CORP., 315 N. Hoyne, Chicago, Ill.
 TODD PRODUCTS CO., 179 Wooster St., New York City.
 TRAV-LER KARENOLA RADIO & TELEVISION CORP., 1035 West Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.
 TURNER COMPANY, 909 17th St., N. E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
 U. S. TELEVISION MFG. CORP., 106 Seventh St., New York, N. Y.
 UTAH RADIO PRODUCTS CO., 820 Orleans St., Chicago, Ill.
 VARIABLE CONDENSER CORP., 63 Hope St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 WELLS-GARDNER & CO., 2701 N. Kildare Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Wiring Devices

CIRCLE F. MFG. CO., 720 Monmouth St., Trenton, N. J.
 TRENTON PLASTIC & METALS CO., 10 Prince St., Trenton, N. J.
 UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., 220 West 14th St., New York City.

Sockets, Streamers, Switch Plates

UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.
 WOODS ELECTRIC COMPANY, C. D., 826 Broadway, New York City.

Flashlights, Flashlight Batteries

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., 220 West 14th St., New York City.

Dry Cell Batteries and Fuses

ACME BATTERY, INC., 59 Pearl St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 22-48 Steinway St., Astoria, L. I., N. Y.
 UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., 220 West 14th St., New York City.

Electrode Manufacturing

CHICAGO ELECTRODE LABORATORIES, 10 State Street, St. Charles, Ill.
 ENGINEERING GLASS LABORATORIES, INC., 32 Green St., Newark, N. J.
 GENERAL SCIENTIFIC CORP., 4829 S. Kedzie Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 VOLTARC TUBES, INC., 21 Beach St., Newark, N. J.

Floor Boxes

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
 RUSSELL & STOLL COMPANY, 125 Barclay St., New York City.
 STEEL CITY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 THOMAS & BETTS CO., 36 Butler St., Elizabeth, N. J.

Household Appliances

VIDRIO PRODUCTS CORP., 3920 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Electric Batteries

NATIONAL BATTERY CO., East Point, Ga.

Armature and Motor Winding, and Controller Devices

AMERICAN ELEC. MOTOR AND REPAIR CO., 1442 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.
 ELECTRIC ENTERPRISE CO., 88 White St., New York City.
 HERMANSEN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 653 11th Ave., New York City.
 KRUG ELECTRIC ENGINEERING CO., WILLIAM, 55 Vandam St., New York City.
 NAUMER ELECTRIC CO., 60 Chitt St., New York City.
 PREMIER ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 386 West Broadway, New York City.
 SQUARE D COMPANY, Milwaukee, Wis.
 ZENITH ELECTRIC CO., 152 W. Walton St., Chicago, Ill.

Miscellaneous

ACCURATE ELECTRIC COMPANY, 2944 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.
 ARTKRAFT SIGN CO., Lima, Ohio.
 BAJORR LIGHTING CONDUCTOR CO., CARL, St. Louis, Mo.
 BALTIC METAL PRODUCTS, 505 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 BELSON MFG. CO., 800 South Ada St., Chicago, Ill.
 BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 COIL ENGINEERING AND MFG. CO., Roanoke, Ind.
 DAY-BRITE REFLECTOR CO., 5401 Bulwer, St. Louis, Mo.
 DELTA ELECTRIC CO., Marion, Ind.
 ELECTRIC SPECIALTY CO., Stamford, Conn.
 HANSON - VAN WINKLE - MUNNING CO., Matawan, N. J.
 KOLUX CORPORATION, Kokomo, Ind.
 LEECE NEVILLE CO., Cleveland, Ohio.
 LEIBFRIED MFG. CORPORATION, C. H., 97 Guernsey St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 MOHAWK ELECTRIC MFG. COMPANY, 60-62 Howard St., Irvington, N. J.
 NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
 NEON DEVICE LABORATORIES, New York City.
 PATTERSON MFG. CO., Denison, Ohio.
 PENN-UNION ELECTRIC CORP., 315 State St., Erie, Pa.
 PRESTO RECORDING CORP., 242 West 55th St., New York City.
 ROYAL ELECTRIC CO., Pawtucket, R. I.
 SAMSON UNITED CORP., Rochester, N. Y.
 SUPERIOR NEON PRODUCTS, INC., 127 W. 17th St., New York City.
 TRANSLITE CO., Jersey City, N. J.
 TUBE LIGHT ENGINEERING COMPANY, New York City.
 UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.
 WADSWORTH ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC., Covington, Ky.

SUGAR IS AN INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRY

(Continued from page 351)

exception of the Imperial Sugar Company, are subsidized under the terms of the 1937 Sugar Act. For example, the American Sugar Refining Company with a ratio of profits to net worth of over 20 per cent in 1942, received subsidy payments amounting to \$1,602,741 under the terms of the 1937 Sugar Act. During the same year the two Hawaiian companies were subsidized to the extent of \$536,000 in spite of the fact that their combined net incomes for 1942 were in excess of \$726,000.

How does all this affect the individual sugar consumer?

The effect of tariff policy on the consumer cost is difficult to evaluate. The calculation of consumers' cost of protective tariff, to be accurate, depends in part on the similarity of the imported and domestic product. Unless they are homogeneous or nearly so, the price differential loses its significance, as a measure of consumers' cost. Because of this difficulty sugar is one of the outstanding examples which prove the cost of protective tariff policies to the consumer.

Tariffs which effectively restrict foreign selling in the domestic market add to the consumers' cost of living. In some instances, such as coffee, the restriction increases consumers' cost but the additional cost may constitute revenue for the federal government. Such an import duty represents a type of taxation on sales or consumption.

Tariffs and quotas to protect domestic production add to consumers' cost but contribute very little to governmental revenue. The sugar payments under the quota system now in effect represent an excellent example of this principle. *The difference in price between the domestic and imported product measures approximately the additional consumers' cost, which in this case is paid to the domestic producers and represents a form of subsidy.*

Prior to 1890, duty on sugar was primarily a source of federal revenue because approximately 85 per cent of the domestic consumption was supplied by dutiable imports. But in the next five decades this percentage declined until in 1933 dutiable imports supplied only 24.5 per cent of domestic consumption.

The quota system under the Jones-Costigan Act (continued under the Sugar Act of 1937) was established in 1934. This system raised dutiable imports to 29 per cent in 1938-1939. Exports are negligible because domestic prices are regularly higher than world sugar prices.

The TNEC study of the estimated cost to consumers in recent years because of the protection of domestic sugar production (Monograph No. 10, Industrial Concentration and Tariffs, Table 32) reveals that for the eight years examined (1929-1939) the total consumers' cost amounted to \$2,189,062,203. The average annual cost was \$273,632,775, or a cost per capita for every man, woman and child in the United States of approximately \$2.10. The major portion of this bill was an indirect subsidy, in the form of higher prices, which was paid to domestic producers of sugar.

The system of quotas and subsidies to domestic and territorial sugar producers was initiated during the worst period of the depression. One reason for the development of this system was the wave of intense nationalistic feeling which swept the world after the first World War, resulting in attempts on the part of all the leading nations to become self-sufficient. All industries were encouraged to expand by subsidies and protective tariffs.

Another reason for the expansion of the sugar beet industry lies in the fact that beet growing furnishes employment for more men per acre than almost any other agricultural product. This was a potent argument in favor of subsidizing the sugar beet industry during the depression. The idea was sound. But as shown by the financial analysis of the leading sugar companies the need for a policy of subsidy is no longer apparent.

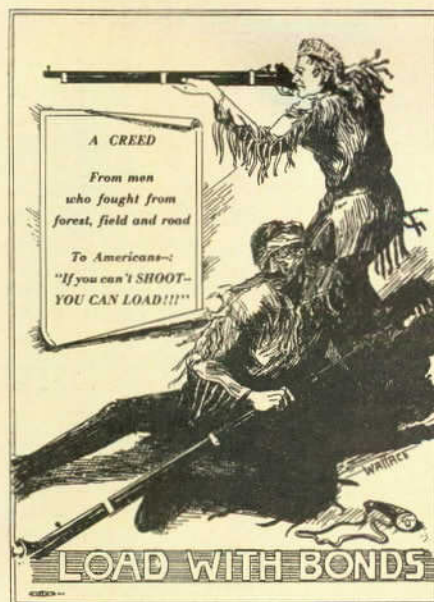
The concentration of production in the hands of a few large companies tends to defeat the underlying purpose of the quota and subsidy plan which was to encourage the small producers and provide employment for large numbers of workers. The analysis of the situation indicates that the sugar payments are not trickling down into the hands of the laborers on the sugar beet farms and cane plantations as increased earnings. In the face of the evidence of excellent earnings of the sugar companies the only valid reason for continuing these subsidy payments would appear to be an increase in the earnings of the workers in the cane and sugar beet fields whose average earnings at the present time are substandard. Unfortunately the Sugar Act payments are not effectuating this most desirable result.

Because of peculiarly advantageous climatic and geographic conditions the Cuban sugar growers are able to produce and sell sugar cheaper than any other region in the world with the possible exception of Java. From the consumers' standpoint, it would appear highly desirable to eliminate the subsidies which result in Americans having to pay prices for sugar which are always above the price on the world market. Elimination of the preferential treatment accorded domestic and territorial sugar interests would bring prosperity to the Cuban planters and increase the export market for U. S. manufactured goods. While this might result in decreasing the beet sugar production in the United States, it is reasonable to assume that industrial jobs would be found for the low-paid sugar beet labor which would increase the living standards of this class of laborers. The consumer would get cheaper sugar, and no one would be the loser except the rich sugar companies which are currently earning usurious rates on their investment. Incidentally, control of the big sugar companies is in almost every instance vested in Wall Street banking houses, either through direct financial control or through interlocking directorates.

A revision of the whole program of sugar quota and price control by the next Congress would appear immediately desirable. Certainly the burden of supporting this wholly unnecessary subsidy program should be removed at once from the already staggering load the taxpayers of the country are carrying.

Should the nation decide that certain inefficient (as here used, the term "inefficient" means unable to meet international competition) industries, for example sugar, ought definitely to be liquidated, a progressively declining subsidy, terminating after a definite period, would be a useful device to minimize the effects of the necessary redirection of capital. In a similar manner, the labor readjustment would be eased by a general program of unemployment insurance.

Looking to the future, it is of the utmost importance that nations come to a realization that the tariff can no longer be regarded as a purely national issue. The depression should have taught us that the world has become highly inter-dependent, that every country has become extremely sensitive to disturbing influences from abroad, and that the repercussions from the imposition of serious obstacles to international trade endanger world equilibrium and in turn the internal economic sta-



bility of the offending country itself. From this it follows that there ought to be an international agreement to the effect that no nation may tamper with its tariff without international consultation and negotiation. Deliberately to disrupt established channels of trade ought to be made, by international agreement, an act of bad faith.

BIGGE TALKS SECURITY

(Continued from page 347)

many who wouldn't draw some benefits in the course of a lifetime, but if there are, they are the lucky ones—they are never unemployed, never sick, have no dependents to worry about, etc. It is like a home owner who keeps his house insured but never has a fire. He doesn't lose anything. He had the protection—he was lucky not to have a fire.

So far I have mentioned only the benefits to the family in case of death, but this same contribution protects the worker also in case of sickness, or disability, or unemployment, and provides an annuity for him after he reaches 65. I think you will agree that the benefits provided by such contributions are worth much more than they cost.

But some people are asking, should we undertake such a program now? Let's win the war first, then we can think of such matters. My answer is that the adoption of such a program would not interfere with winning the war. In fact, it may have an important influence on both the war and the peace that follows. Freedom from want, one of the goals for which we are fighting, would be much more real as an objective to our own people and to other peoples all over the world, if we set up now, a program which guarantees to every worker a minimum income. It was to no small extent on the desperation of the unemployed masses that the dictators rose to power. They promised employment, and achieved it by making war. We must prove that the democratic nations can provide real security for their people—and peace at the same time.

Such a program would not interfere with financing the war; indeed it would

help to finance it. Any system of insurance against old age, disability, and death, if properly financed, will collect much more in the early years of its existence than it will pay out in benefits. Relatively few persons will retire or be disabled or die each year, so the costs will be low to begin with, but year by year others will be added to the rolls and the costs will increase manifold. The surplus collected in the early years will help to meet the costs in the later years without making later contributions too high. That surplus which would be collected now under the proposed program would amount to several billions of dollars a year. The money would be lent to the treasury and help finance the war. The treasury would borrow it from the insured workers instead of borrowing that much more from the banks. Later, when the benefits are paid, the treasury would pay off the bonds to the trust fund instead of to the bank and the trust fund would pay the worker. Such a program would provide funds for the treasury now and security for the worker at the same time.

Don't misunderstand me. I'm not saying that social security alone would meet the needs of the postwar period. It won't. We'll need jobs—millions more than we ever had before. These jobs must be provided by private industry if our system of free enterprise is to endure—and it must endure if we are to remain a democracy as I understand that term. That's why I'm glad to see so many leaders of industry planning for full employment in the post-war period.

But there is no inconsistency between planning for full employment and planning for social security. Both are necessary. Full employment presumably will produce a maximum income. A social security program will help to distribute that income so it will produce the greatest welfare. It is a device for distributing income at any time between those who are able to work and those who are unable to work. Whether income is high or low, whether times are good or bad, such a program as I have outlined assures every person and every family a minimum income. It won't abolish poverty perhaps, but it will prevent want, and by assuring proper nourishment and medical care to the rising generation, it will help lift us to a new level of prosperity higher than we have ever known. That's an objective to which I'm sure we can all give unlimited support.

WOMAN'S WORK

(Continued from page 356)

St. Patrick's day, but these small things give your children memories to cherish and that's important. If some of your men folks are in service, be sure to write long and often. Tell them all the news of home. Send them clippings and snapshots. Make them know they're remembered and what they have waiting for them at home and you can depend on it they'll fight that much better and harder to get back to it.

(5) This is about you personally. It's just an admonition to you to keep as neat and pretty as you can. Of course it's hard in the rush of wartime and with the million and one

added tasks you have to do, but do try. A cheerful, "fixed up" wife and mother is a wonderful person to come home to.

COLUMBIA POWER BACKS UNION LABOR COOPERATION

(Continued from page 348)

engaged in the construction of electrical facilities. Every attempt was made to prevent the working of extra hours, but as all construction people know, there were times when such overtime work could not be avoided. In January, 1941, after much effort, the Administration secured a ruling from the Comptroller General which said, in effect, that if the wages for classifications of laborers, mechanics and workmen were fixed by wage-fixing boards, in accordance with prevailing rates of pay, then overtime could be paid at prevailing rates for work in excess of 40 hours per week. Accordingly, in line with the Comptroller General's ruling, we set up a formal wage-fixing board, which provides for investigation of rates paid by others for similar work, together with the consideration of collective bargaining agreements.

PROBLEMS OF ADMINISTRATION

The course of our negotiations in arriving at the mutual understanding now existing with labor has not always been smooth. There were many problems. The Bonneville Power Administration has

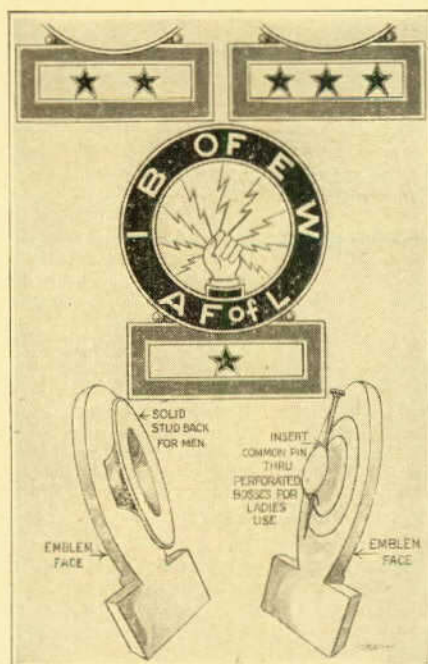
built and put into operation a vast new modern electrical transmission system, extending throughout a region larger than the combined area of the New England states, including New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland. Transmission lines have length as well as position—quite often they extend from one area of local prevailing wage rates through another area and into a third area of local prevailing wage rates—all different. In the states of Washington and Oregon there were numerous areas of local prevailing wages. The local scales vary widely. Notwithstanding the fact that labor has for years attempted to standardize local prevailing rates and bring about uniform pay scales, there was at that time quite often a difference in some crafts of 25 cents per hour between the prevailing rates of pay for the different crafts in the several localities.

This fact eventually led to several near misunderstandings because the Administration had at one time 64 construction projects in progress in the two states. It was necessary to transfer men from one job to another and also for purposes of harmony, administration and accounting to pay a uniform standard wage scale everywhere that work was being done. This problem brought together the representatives of labor with the representatives of the Administration and made it necessary for each to consider the other fellow's problem. At about this time there was formed in Vancouver, Wash., an organization or council of unions designed to act as a central clearing house for the various concerned locals. Its purpose was to standardize and better working conditions and wage scales of employees of the Administration and to assist in the cooperation of the Administration and organized labor toward the more efficient prosecution of the work. This Columbia Power Trades Council selected as its president, Del Nickerson of the Oregon State Federation of Labor, and as its vice president, Jim Taylor, president of the Washington State Federation of Labor, with Oscar Harbak, international representative of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, as executive secretary.

Finally, after considerable discussion in a series of meetings, held alternately in the states of Washington and Oregon, the principle of a compromise between the pay scales of the high rate areas and the pay scales of the low rate areas was endorsed and agreed to between the Administration and the representatives of labor. In the same manner, conferences have been held tending toward the adjustment of the varying rates of overtime pay, the standardization of job titles and descriptions, apprenticeship, upgrading, standard working rules, necessary safety requirements and other factors designed to better the cooperation and effective method of pushing forward the work of building transmission lines and substations.

We at Bonneville are frankly proud of our wage scale, our uniform standard rules as to conditions of employment, the benefits that accrue from annual and sick leave and the United States Employees' Compensation Commission. There has been a continuous growing mutual understanding, which has promoted harmonious relations in getting the job done.

I should like to tell you that I endorse the principle, the aims and purposes of the Columbia Power Trades Council. I should like to thank them and you for your cooperation and understanding. I should like to



WEAR YOUR SERVICE STAR

The above emblems, designed for I. B. E. W. members having members of their family in the service, are made in plastic, with celluloid lapel button, and for our women members there is an ordinary pin attached, for fastening to the garment. The scarcity of metals for war uses has made it necessary to manufacture the emblems of the above materials. We can furnish them with one, two or three stars, and the price of the emblem is 25 cents.

have you know that I endorse the principle of collective bargaining for all government agencies. Fundamentally and ideally, collective bargaining is the process under which employees actively participate in the fixing of the terms and conditions of their employment. Collective bargaining makes necessary the understanding of the other fellow's problem, which leads to labor-management cooperation.

I know there are some unanswered questions in your minds relative to the effect upon organized labor of the extension of public operation of electric utilities from the federal level to the consumer level.

I believe and hope you have found that you can deal in a satisfactory manner with the federal power agencies; but I know there is still some question in your mind as to how well you can deal with the public utility districts and the municipally-operated electric agencies.

I have every reason to believe that you will find greater and greater satisfaction in your dealings with these local power agencies as time goes on.

Right now we are seeing evidence of the benefits resulting from collective bargaining in practically every instance where a public agency such as a PUD or municipal has taken over and operated the facilities formerly operated by so-called free private enterprise. In both Washington and Oregon, public agencies have reduced the rates for power. They have increased the wages and improved conditions of employment for labor and all of them are in excellent financial condition. All cooperate with labor. Labor cooperates with all of them. Several have written understandings with organized labor, the beginning of formal collective bargaining. One PUD in the state of Washington has a complete written collective bargaining agreement, something entirely new in the steady progress of public agencies and labor toward an enlightened mutual cooperation. Invariably new public agencies such as PUDs have increased wages above the rates formerly paid by private companies for the operation of the same properties. Sometimes wages have gone up 25 per cent, and rates charged to home owners for power have gone down 35 per cent. Lines and facilities have been improved, making more jobs for more employees.

(Part of address before Washington State Federation of Labor Convention)

INDUSTRIAL WORKER HAS EIGHT KILOWATTS AT COMMAND

(Continued from page 343)

typical rather than an ideal one, is consummated with our Local No. 57 which has its headquarters in Salt Lake City and has been duly certified by the National Labor Relations Board as exclusive bargaining agency to represent all non-managerial and non-supervisory employees of the company.

The compact has evolved into its present form through many years of collective bargaining between the management and the union.

Bound in a handy little 85-page booklet the agreement opens with a mutual acknowledgment by both parties of their responsibilities to the public in maintaining continuous service. The company recognizes the union as sole bargaining agency, promises to meet and deal with its representatives and to cooperate with the union in promoting harmony and efficiency among the employees.

The union in turn agrees not to call or

permit a strike and vouches that each employee "will individually and collectively perform loyal and efficient work and service and that they will cooperate in promoting and advancing the welfare of the company and the protection of its service to the public at all times."

All employees within the coverage of the agreement, after one month's service, "shall be required to share equally in the cost of maintaining and operating the collective bargaining agency in accordance with its rules."

Proper procedure is set up in the compact for the conduct of future negotiations between the parties. It is subject to amendment (in writing) at any time by mutual consent. Continuity of the contractual relationship is established through a clause stating that it shall remain in effect until the following February 26 and from year to year thereafter unless modified in the method therein designated.

Grievance machinery, always an important factor in maintaining peaceful labor relations, is set up consisting of a sequence of four steps for the speedy adjustment of difficulties. Final disposition rests in a three-man board of arbitration if the three preceding steps fail to bring prompt settlement. The employer and the union each appoint one member to the board. If these two are unable to agree upon a third member within 10 days, then the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the state of Utah must be accepted.

There follows a set of general working rules, establishing a five-day, 40-hour work-week and recognizing eight holidays. Overtime work is paid for at the rate of time and one-half and must be distributed equitably among the employees.

The agreement also lays down specifications governing employment, promotions, lay-offs and rules of seniority. No employee is to lose his seniority rights by reason of part or fulltime absences for the performances of his duties connected with the union.

A set of departmental working rules defines in detail each job classification and any special working rules applicable to the particular department.

The all-important schedule of wages for each job classification is attached as a 17-page exhibit at the end of the agreement. Wages are usually paid monthly in this company. The schedule provides for progressive wage increases, extending over a five-year period for most positions.

Health and safety provisions require the company to furnish necessary rubber gloves and other safety devices, including first aid kits. The union, for its part, is charged with the duty of seeing that the employees use such safety apparatus. Both parties obligate themselves "to cooperate in using all reasonable means to eliminate conditions of danger to either the general public, the company or its employees."

Employees are not to be required to work alone on live, high potential wires or equipment except in cases of extreme emergency. Linemen working with hot sticks on 22,000 volts or more receive one dollar extra pay per day.

Sick leave and vacations, both with pay, are delineated in the agreement on the basis of continuous service, as follows:

Service	Vacation	Sick Leave
1 year	1 week	—
2 years	2 weeks	—
3 years	2 weeks	1 week
4 years or more	2 weeks	2 weeks

Other clauses in the compact provide for the maintenance of the standards accepted in

MEMBERS' LEATHER POCKET HOLDER



a
durable,
handsome
folder
to contain
Official
Receipts,
brown or black
(As long as present
supply lasts,
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the agreement upon any work contracted out to others, the allowance of travel-time pay, reasonable union use of bulletin boards, and numerous other details protecting the recognized interests of the union, the company and the public.

Speaking of union functions back in 1916, Samuel Gompers, founder of the American Federation of Labor, once declared:

"The trade union seeks to exalt human life—to demand justice and opportunity for those who furnish creative service to the world. It protects the weak and oppressed and destroys the power of the arrogant. It is the great human democratizing force. * * *

"In the early development of the trade union its function is chiefly protective and militant. As it becomes an established social agency its functions become constructive. It is based upon elemental powers, stronger, more vital than political power. It is an organism next to primitive life forces."

CANADA AND U. S. A.

(Continued from page 350)

(3) This division would take in health insurance, providing medical care and would be compulsory for all single adults and heads of families, and would be financed by their contributions and Dominion and provincial subsidies, and administered by the provinces, subject to Dominion standards. The contribution of the head of the family would insure medical care for his wife and children. The contribution would be the same for a family as for a single person but would vary with the income of the contributor. Thus persons with an income of \$2,000 or more would pay a contribution equal to the premium required to cover the cost of medical care for an average family, and persons with smaller incomes would pay proportionately smaller contributions, the difference between their contributions and the premium being made up by the Dominion-provincial subsidy.

(4) The fourth section covers disability, old-age and widows' and orphans' pensions. This scheme would have the same scope as health insurance, and would be administered by the Dominion. Contributions would be similar in form to those of health insurance, and would probably be collected together with them by arrangement between the Dominion and the provinces. Subject to modifications during an initial, transitional period, single persons would receive \$30 a month in case of disability or on attainment of the minimum pensionable age (65 for men, 60 for women). A married couple would receive \$45 in such

KEY TO A PRACTICAL UNDERSTANDING OF ELECTRICITY



● AUDELS HANDY BOOK OF ELECTRICITY
For Engineers, Electricians, Students and all interested in Electricity. A quick, simplified, ready reference, giving complete instruction and practical information. Easy to understand. A reliable authority and a handy helper that answers your questions.

● INSIDE TRADE INFORMATION ON
The Rules and Laws of Electricity—Maintenance of Machinery—A. C. and D. C. Motors—Armature Winding and Repair—Wiring Diagrams—House Lighting—Power Wiring—Cable Splicing—Meters—Batteries—Transformers—Elevators—Electric Cranes—Railways—Bells—Sign Flashers—Telephone—Ignition—Radio Principles—Refrigeration—Air Conditioning—Oil Burners—Air Compressors—Welding, and many Modern Applications explained so you can understand. **READ FOR PROFIT!**

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Please send me "Audels Handy Book of Practical Electricity" for free examination. If satisfactory, I will send you \$1 in 7 days, then \$1 monthly until \$4 is paid. Otherwise I will return it.

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Occupation _____
Reference _____ **EEE**

cases. A widow with dependent children or an elderly widow would receive a pension of \$30. Children's allowances would be supplemented in the case of orphans. Funeral benefit might be attached to pension insurance or to health insurance.

(5) Unemployment and sickness insurance are covered in this division. This scheme would be compulsory, at least for industrial and urban wage earners, and would be administered by the Dominion. Contributions would be paid by the employers. As at present, benefits payable on account of unemployment, sickness, and maternity would be proportionate to wages, as grouped in wage categories, the rate being approximately 50 per cent of wages for single persons and as much as 75 per cent for married persons in the lower categories.

(6) This final division covers workmen's compensation for industrial accidents and diseases. The provincial schemes would continue as at present, but possibly with some extension of their scope, and with a greater measure of uniformity among them.

This outline of the comprehensive scheme considered in the report is merely a sketch of the plan since the full report covers a number of minor variations also. The entire set-up has not been worked out in detail as yet and is only tentative in character. It has been offered for general discussion and it is hoped by the application of facts, arguments and ideas, a good working plan can be constructed.

There is Canada's record—a friendly nation and our closest ally—fighting the good fight and working for the peace to follow.

THE QUEEN SEND FOR BIG JOE

(Continued from page 352)

phie she is mak' for de Ireesh w'at is wit'

me. Now, w'en we get dere, Meeses Murphee she is t'row me in de reever for not kip mah promise an' mabbe, w'en Terry is eat dat beeg dinner little Jules, he is drown, huh?"

"Wa't you know 'bout dat, Meester Casee," said Mrs. LaFlamme. "Dat Jules he do'n mak' for stay at home at all anny-mor'. He work all de tam in de weenter in de loggin' camp, mebbe he is come home for week, den he is work all de summer tam for de tallyfome peep. W'en dat job, she is feenish nex' fall, Meester Casee, you come right back an' stay wit' us an' breeng dat Jules long wit' you."

"If Terry is tell to me dat I mus' go home w'en dat tellyfome job, she is brek up, I is gos lak leetle dog w'at is w'ip, for he is de mos' fightinist man w'at ever is," said Jules.

"Thank ye, Mrs. LaFlamme an' all av ye," said I. "I have had a wonderful visit wid ye an' I'll never forget your kindness to me a stranger in a strange land. Since I lost my best friends in the ould land somethin' seems to kape drivin' me on an' on, over an unendin' road ahead that leads me—I can't tell where, but wan thing I'll promise ye, Jules will go back home to ye whether I'm wid him or not."

FORMULAE DEVELOPED FOR ESTIMATING LABOR ON JOBS

(Continued from page 353)

divided into three groups; (1) fishing, and measuring the length of the runs, and leaving a pull line in the conduits. (2) handling, that is, cutting and re-reeling the wire and cable. (3) pulling the wire and cable into the conduits. This may not have been the most efficient way of pulling wire; however, the results were not disappointing.

With runs of the same length, regardless of the size of the conduit, the fishing time was practically the same. The handling time increased in the same direction as the circular mil of the wire and cable. For the same number of wires in a conduit of the same length, the pulling time was approximately the same for wires from 1/0 to 350,000 CM. The pulling time was limited by the speed of the puller, and the ability to keep the puller in motion.

For over three wires in a conduit an increase in the handling and pulling time was noted.

For four wires in a conduit the handling time increased one-third, and the pulling time increased 12 per cent.

For six wires in a conduit the handling time doubled, and the pulling time increased 36 per cent. The difficulty was more in feeding the wires into the conduit than pulling.

Pulling lead covered wire and cable into a conduit, the handling and pulling time for feeders should be increased in the same direction and ratio as the weight of the lead covering.

(Second Article in November.)

RELATION OF BUSINESS, GOVERNMENT AND LABOR

(Continued from page 341)

measures to support its attempts to reach the humane goals it had set for itself in other fields.

A similar situation exists in Congress with the several committees of both House and Senate that must consider legislative policy on fiscal and monetary matters. Even if a consistently strong policy should emerge from the adminis-

trative branch, it would be subject to delay and possible damaging amendment before the necessary legislation would be forthcoming. As far as taking the initiative is concerned, Congress is handicapped both by organizational and procedural difficulties and also by grossly inadequate staffing of its technical services.

Another very serious difficulty is the lack of close collaboration on policies of expenditure and taxation between the federal government on the one hand and the state and local governments on the other. This weakness has been well understood for years, but the initiative which might have been expected from the federal government in analyzing the problem and making some preliminary suggestions has not been forthcoming until recent weeks. The Report of the Treasury Committee on Inter-Governmental Levels treats of this problem in a somewhat timid and ineffective way, in sharp contrast to the bold assurance of the more recent Treasury report on currency stabilization as among the sovereign nations of the whole world.

Here, at the point of fiscal and monetary policy, where the relations between government and business are of the greatest importance for the working out of the postwar employment and production problems, business may properly be apprehensive. It may be apprehensive, not that the intentions of government will be hostile or even indifferent, but that, unless the preparatory organizational work is done now, the federal government will be helpless in executing even the most elementary collaborative program.

A fiscal policy that complements and supplements the activities of private business in the maintenance of high employment is sometimes called a compensatory fiscal policy. There is not the time for a detailed discussion of the elements of such a policy. But there are certain points that are worth mentioning to avoid misunderstanding.

A compensatory fiscal policy does not contemplate permanent budget deficits as a necessary element in the economy. On the contrary, it allows for the possible over-expansion of private business activity which would be checked by public debt retirement.

Such a policy does not require spending for its own sake, nor does it approve wasteful expenditure. Sound policy dictates that the activities of any public body should be determined by policy considerations as to the appropriate field of public activity, not by the generalized needs of the economic system for expansion of purchasing power. Sound policy also requires that public expenditures should be made with efficiency and with high standards of productivity.

But given the wide area which is generally agreed to be suitable for common undertakings through public agencies, the stimulus to purchasing power when needed may well come through reduction of taxation. Why not leave at home for expenditure by the individual, income that otherwise would have to be pumped out again in order to maintain high employment? Such reduction in taxes should be made where they will do the most good in creating demand and in encouraging private enterprise. And it is particularly important to notice that under a compensatory fiscal policy, if stimulus is needed, we need not wait for a balanced budget to proceed with a program of reducing taxes.

Much has been said and written about public works as a means of providing employment and of evening out the business cycle. Lately, we have become familiar with the phrase "a shelf of projects" to be ready if business should become depressed.

We must not expect too much from a public works program as a general support for high

employment. If we believe in the policy of no wasteful public expenditure and no spending for its own sake, the administrative difficulties make proper timing almost impossible, and reduce the potential volume well below the requirements of a true depression. Public works alone cannot do the job.

The most we can expect, and this is no small gain, is that public works can be planned and undertaken in such a way as to even out the activities of the construction industry itself, thereby providing a reasonable level of construction throughout the year and year after year. Some rough approximation could be made of what aggregate employment in construction would be suitable over a period of years, and to maintain the desired volume of construction, public works might be undertaken when private construction fell off. Of course not all public works could or should be deferred, but many optional plans could be ready when the need for public works construction employment became apparent.

But, as I have said, it seems to me unreasonable, indeed I feel that it is reckless optimism, to expect that public works expenditures can be counted on as a balancing factor for the economy as a whole. Nevertheless, if we could only achieve reasonable balance in the construction industry itself, a great deal would have been accomplished.

A reasonably continuous level of activity in the construction industry within the year and over the years would greatly increase the efficiency of the industry and any given level of employment would yield a larger and larger product as the years went by. The traditional recurrent idleness of men and equipment in the construction industry has forced for sheer survival the adoption of practices which all deplore.

These practices, I feel sure, can be largely eliminated once the industry comes to have confidence in continuity of activity. But as these practices now exist, they are a serious obstacle to the use of the construction industry as a publicly supported agency for employment. * * *

The attainment of high levels of employment will still leave many individual men and women in need. A modern industrial society with its enormous productive capacity can give a certain minimum protection to the individual citizen against the occasion of unemployment, destitution in old age, accident, and disease. It can assess the burden of this minimum protection with reasonable fairness against the aggregate national product. I do not believe that such humane provision will weaken our energies or our ambitions, nor do I feel that we require the spectacle of fortuitous human distress to teach us the wisdom of avoiding error and evil.

Not only in the area of high employment, high production, and humane protection, are there goals to aim at. In our democratic representative process, there are also objectives that are worth thinking about.

During the discussions of recent months about the pay-as-you-go income tax measure, the public watched the operations of the legislative process with unusually close attention. Inevitably, as a result of the ups and downs and delays, Congress came in for a lot of criticism. In spite of this criticism, some of which was just, and some of which was not, it is a good thing that in this country we have a Congress to work with.

This does not mean that Congress is perfect, or even that as a democratic legislative body it is not susceptible to the improvement that comes with the passage of time and from the lessons of experience.

Some of this improvement must come on the initiative of Congress itself. Change and modernization of rules, precedents, and procedures should be undertaken, changes that

would not weaken the essential integrity of the representative process, but that would make it less clumsy and more effective, more nearly in fact as we picture it as an ideal. The initiative for these changes must come from Congress itself, because in Congress is to be found the wisdom, the intuitive sense of balance, and the authority that can bring helpful reforms into being.

But there are some things that Congress cannot do alone, that require the initiative and support of the people generally, the citizens whom Congress serves.

I think we must recognize that membership in Congress is the top legislative job in our very important country, that it is therefore a very important job both for our country and for the world.

I think we must recognize that membership in Congress has become a full time job, not a job that can be fitted in between law cases or while a partner can handle the business alone. The time required in Washington has grown to be, and will continue to be extensive, and the time at home is fully occupied with duties that arise from legislative responsibilities.

I think we must recognize that membership in Congress requires unusual talents of intellectual equipment, energy, courage, and the rare ability to make oneself acceptable to a constituency through the operation of our democratic process.

We should also encourage Congress to provide itself with much more adequate technical and professional services. Congress has not made the provision for its own needs that modern times require. As a result it has been too dependent on outside experts, occasional and fortuitous consultation, and on the permanent establishments of the administrative branch. These good sources of information and suggestion should not be brushed aside, but Congress should have its own technical services fully equipped to handle problems as the recognized servant of Congress. Such services could be built up in a number of ways. For example, the Library of Congress lends itself admirably to important extension and development. In time, it might become the cornerstone of a national university of a special type, a great institution of learning, serving the people generally and at the same time available to the members of Congress and responsive to every technical need.

We must give due attention to our representative process and the measures and attitudes that may strengthen it. Our economic and social problems are exceedingly important, but we need not for that reason neglect our legislative institutions, on which so much depends, as we move on to extend and enrich our democracy.

These then are a few of the things we have to shoot at—high employment and high production, maximum activity of private enterprise, an effective compensatory fiscal policy, prompt tax reduction, public works planned to contribute to a more stable and more efficient construction industry, a minimum protection against the hazards of life, and finally an improvement in the operations and position of our representative legislative process.

These are splendid goals and they give us great promise for the future. But standing before these goals are those more immediate targets, the Italians, the Germans and the Japanese. Let us use our goals to give us unity and energy and sense of direction in attacking these targets. The war comes first, always, and our thinking about the future can help us in the winning of the war.

IN MEMORIAM

(Continued from page 371)

Patrick F. Dolan, L. U. No. 1134

Initiated April 13, 1943

With the deepest of sorrow, we, the members of Local No. 1134, record the passing of



CONDUIT BENDING MANUAL

By KRUGER & FERRY

THIS manual covers the entire subject of "Bending Big Pipe" on hydraulic and screw jack machines.

It gives you full information on methods used successfully in everyday practice. For bending elbows; two elbows on one length of conduit; follow around elbows; bends less than 90 degrees. Offsets; Saddle bends, and many other suggestions.

The examples, illustrations and tables make it a complete reference guide and should prove invaluable both to the man doing the bending or to one who directs others.

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our Brother, Patrick Dolan; therefore be it Resolved, That we pay tribute to his life by expressing our sincerest sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes and a copy be sent to our Journal for publication.

Elizabeth, N. J.

Committee

Curtis G. Monroe, L. U. No. 624

Initiated November 9, 1940, in L. U. No. 84

Whereas Almighty God, in His wisdom, has taken from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Curtis G. Monroe; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincerest sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon our minutes, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

C. A. MAPP,
FRED GAINER,
W. P. BLAIR,

Panama City, Fla.

Committee

Harry Raymond Johnson, L. U. No. 506

Initiated February 10, 1940

Whereas God, the Father of all men, in His wisdom, has seen fit to call home our beloved friend and Brother, H. Raymond (Johnny) Johnson.

Whereas in the sudden and untimely passing of this quiet, unassuming, modest, friendly, and loyal Brother, we sincerely feel the sorrow and regret the loss of Brother Johnny Johnson.

Whereas it is our desire to express to his wife and parents our deepest sympathy in this hour of sorrow; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the local union, a copy sent to his wife, a copy sent to his parents, a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days, that the local union stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to the memory of so fine and upright a Brother.

C. J. STANTON,

St. Paul, Minn.

Recording Secretary

Thomas C. Jones, L. U. No. 1316

Initiated May 27, 1942

Whereas the hand of death has suddenly removed from our midst our Brother, Thomas C. Jones; and

Whereas it is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local No. 1316, record the passing of our esteemed member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his bereaved family and relatives in their dark hour of sorrow our sincere and heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, a copy of the resolutions be spread on the minutes of our next regular meeting, that a copy be sent to his bereaved family, and that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication.

J. B. PATE,
R. T. DENHAM,
J. T. PRICE,

Macon, Ga.

Committee

Eugene M. Stanchfield, L. U. No. 292

Initiated November 14, 1905, in L. U. No. 24

It is with the deepest regret that the members of Local No. 292 record the passing from our midst of Brother Eugene Stanchfield. His courage in the past years will ever remain in our memory—his work in the growth of our local is recorded; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our sincere sympathy to his family and friends; and further be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy placed in our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and further be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days and that the members stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory.

W. T. DUNPHY,
Press Secretary

Minneapolis, Minn.



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Workers

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Washington 5, D. C.

H. P. Oswalt, L. U. No. 835

Initiated February 21, 1941

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 835, mourn the untimely death of Brother H. P. Oswalt; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to the Journal of Electrical Workers for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this local union be draped for a period of 30 days.

W. O. SMITH,
W. E. NICHOLS,
C. F. BOONE,

Jackson, Tenn.

Committee

Dan McClure, L. U. No. 1161

Initiated March 3, 1942

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to take from our midst Brother Dan McClure; and

Whereas the passing of this Brother to his reward has deprived Local No. 1161 of a loyal and respected member; now therefore be it

Resolved, That this meeting stand for one minute in silent tribute to his memory.

Resolved, That we at this time express our condolences to the family of Brother Dan McClure in their bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

Philadelphia, Pa. Committee

George Anderson, L. U. No. 23

Initiated March 30, 1937, in L. U. No. 110

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, on August 20, 1943, called to eternal rest our worthy Brother, George Anderson;

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in the loss of their loved one; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory.

DON NEEHAM,
ART WEBER,
N. THILL,

St. Paul, Minn.

Committee

W. F. Patterson, L. U. No. 73

Initiated July 10, 1917, in L. U. No. 46

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local No. 73, record the passing of our Brother, W. F. Patterson, on July 30, 1943.

Whereas we have suffered the loss of a true and loyal member of our Brotherhood; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy recorded in the minutes of the local, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That in tribute to his memory our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

JAS. F. McCAFFREY,
KEN N. SILSBEE,
ROY H. JOHNSON, JR.,

Spokane, Wash.

Committee

John J. Gallagher, L. U. No. 50

Initiated August 26, 1942

Resolutions of sympathy. Whereas Almighty God has seen fit to remove from our midst our friend and Brother, John J. Gallagher; and

Whereas it is our desire to express to his friends and relatives our deepest sympathy in this hour of sorrow; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union, and a copy be forwarded to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of Brother Gallagher.

E. S. HURLEY,
ANDREW SILVA,
ART WARR,

Oakland, Calif.

Committee

Elmer Timm, L. U. No. 193

Initiated April 26, 1922

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local No. 193, record the

passing of our Brother, Elmer Timm; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the official Journal for publication and a copy be spread upon our minutes.

THOS. E. WILMAN,

Springfield, Ill.

Business Manager

John J. Hennessy, L. U. No. 2

Reinitiated January 6, 1943

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local No. 2, record the passing of our Brother, John J. Hennessy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, and that a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

GEORGE CAIN,
HERBERT BROCKETT,
ELVIN GREEN,

St. Louis, Mo.

Committee

DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM AUGUST 1 TO AUGUST 31, 1943

L. U.	Name	Amount
53	S. A. Mooney	\$1,000.00
9	L. H. Shields	1,000.00
I. O. (122)	J. H. Cunningham	1,000.00
195	J. B. Velt	1,000.00
18	N. Champion	825.00
702	B. A. Gorman	1,000.00
180	J. J. Adams	1,000.00
I. O. (103)	H. J. Lundgren	1,000.00
783	A. Hivley	475.00
3	F. True	475.00
I. O. (1024)	A. Nickel	1,000.00
5	J. C. Lambert	1,000.00
675	G. Pender	1,000.00
3	W. Leonhardt	475.00
95	L. L. Christensen	300.00
508	A. H. Haupt	300.00
39	G. W. Marr	300.00
134	W. B. Sheffield	1,000.00
9	E. H. Buckley	1,000.00
615	W. S. Cooper	1,000.00
117	H. P. Ackerman	1,000.00
341	A. C. Evans	475.00
1	E. H. Wander	1,000.00
479	B. L. Hicks	650.00
677	F. C. Goring	650.00
9	H. Mulholland	1,000.00
73	W. F. Patterson	1,000.00
I. O. (333)	M. E. Crossman	1,000.00
195	B. S. Cutler	1,000.00
933	K. F. Mason	300.00
98	V. Toal	1,000.00
I. O. (9)	Wm. Bunworth	1,000.00
134	R. W. Moore	1,000.00
I. O. (9)	J. C. Jensen	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	T. F. Wilms	1,000.00
499	E. P. Harrison	1,000.00
3	Meyer Richman	1,000.00
I. O. (9)	Fred Lindberg	1,000.00
9	Clarence L. Murray	1,000.00
3	Wm. P. Quick	1,000.00
3	Thos. Corrigan	1,000.00
134	M. A. Ziegmont	1,000.00
479	Samuel T. Nixon	1,000.00
77	Gurney L. Hendrix	1,000.00
86	C. Rommel	1,000.00
3	O. Reichwald	1,000.00
46	G. M. De Salier	1,000.00
I. O. (438)	H. Beaudett	1,000.00
I. O. (817)	R. E. Platt	1,000.00
95	J. H. Nelson	475.00
301	E. N. Bacon, Sr.	475.00
412	C. M. Peck	475.00
I. O. (39)	H. Davidson	1,000.00
53	H. C. Coons	1,000.00
130	C. Fisher	300.00
1002	Homer E. Whithead	650.00
1002	E. P. Jones	300.00
193	Elmer Timm	1,000.00
99	Jos. Nelson Lambert	300.00
3	C. F. Adams	1,000.00
292	E. M. Standfield	1,000.00
589	James Dolan	1,000.00
18	Geo. S. Henry	1,000.00
134	L. J. Clark	1,000.00
3	Wm. H. Donnelly	1,000.00
597	Audrey True	1,000.00
1	Leo Dougherty	1,000.00
103	W. H. Stinsen	1,000.00
3	Hugh A. Reynolds	1,000.00
125	Robert Krieger	1,000.00
825	Homer P. Oswalt	475.00
213	George A. Smith	1,000.00
773	Charles Wm. Clark	1,000.00
6	Forrest Jordan	150.00
616	George E. Dayton	150.00
1037	W. T. Anderson	1,000.00

\$63,975.00

LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM JULY 12, 1943, INC. AUGUST 10, 1943

L. U. B-1- 224350 226302 143501 143575 B 198661 198750 B 221801 221840 B 222001 222006 472224 472286 510751 512250 B 516598 516694 758551 758980 798551 798623 B 801906 802010 837001 837750 838501 839010 839251 840000 987360 987715 996754 997194 B-2- 14467 14470 145439 145438 B 720310 789401 789675 A 24609 24630 A 24804 24883 A 24885 24899 A 24929 26500 A 26052 26681 A 26801 26771 A 26801 26842 O 33267 33278 O 33410 33417 O 34026 34144 XG 73 129 B 13275 13276 B 13422 13500 B 13503 13854 B 13901 13958 B 14001 14008 B 45030 45240 B 4985 4323 B 4507 4540 B 5095 6220 BW 1 901 4- 414240 414249 B-5- B 151418 151500 B 178875 179250 B 318751 319190 B 510751 510884 595356 595359 843991 844103 975501 975508 152521 152585 542250 152585 757601 757857 758358 758429 993751 994500 995201 995250 996751 997004 11186 11250 6- 630260 630269 957751 957785 131488 131572 241678 241694 241963 241972 345001 345750 626931 626941 630818 630821 738063 738078 991205 991212 108258 108260 B 133371 133390 B 135179 135213 150298 150538 B 234001 234005 B 235003 235578 402001 402002 520766 521075 744902 744941 754125 754135 761894 761899 791651 791940 808090 881347 883501 883573 94007 94022 B-11- 27225 27268 90494 90750 B 108404 108750 191036 191160 191281 191344 B 193163 193167 207075 207727 207751 208500 210143 210206 210751 210905 B 216778 216830 248503 B 311564 311566 330028 330076 871261 871266 874987 875000 875435 875516 376464 376837 376483 376500 377251 377528 405471 405472 429927 430261 431466 431498 435495 435571 441626 441750 445051 446020 451461 451500 454501 454533 456751 456833 504146 504157 672380 B 734859 758006 758026 758552 (Appl.) 933567 933711	L. 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B-1- (Cont.) 933371 934500 938251 938267 939001 939014 B 975001 975024 12- 209704 209757 606447 606472 613310 613500 16- 147751 148083 828751 828970 926877 927000 982944 983189 983911 984200 996001 996264 B-17- B 131150 131152 B 180282 180390 906671 907100 B-18- B 13182 13428 B 13946 14217 77257 77275 B 406452 406525 472197 472500 473199 473758 665251 665289 740590 740613 765035 765060 763176 764135 475288 475375 745123 745163 B-23- 138001 138447 582634 582750 586989 587060 B 669243 669260 742855 742946 778390 778500 780782 780794 626941 626949 399707 399714 63001 63103 111467 111473 821148 821250 926600 26- 75051 75360 B-28- 113956 113974 30- 508417 508500 955501 955534 B 47825 47829 399707 399714 591751 592137 593221 593250 B-32- 244562 390340 390397 B 754724 754725 346217 346227 433094 433101 B-34- 433147 433317 734305 630260 630269 182306 182470 69739 69740 320219 320244 62251 62560 B 371942 371943 721341 721358 585633 585750 184368 184371 917780 917790 987151 987160 988742 988750 110363 110504 349581 349586 669832 670196 672901 672976 673134 673500 B-43- 119581 119600 831711 831727 845329 845465 B-46- 9830 9837 2030 2227 B 475197 475211 673871 674250 675001 675850 1984 2250 2750 3750 B 196136 196168 563251 563386 565501 565630 566251 566370 B 774550 774991 811393 811500 815589 816220 (App.) 815758 816000 (Mem.) 817391 817500 817621 817670 817751 817800 862501 864236 864551 864810 865501 865655 19039 19230 B 479900 479901 793101 793105 104089 104093 115256 115316 384923 385484 778658 778670 790138 790417 51178 51200 202316 544587 544691 B 56- 268451 268459 710274 710340 B 930587 930645 B 57- 137240 137250 B 405301 405304	L. 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B-57- (Cont.) 780151 781490 781500 B 969811 970610 978751 978915 510155 510156 759102 759246 799965 800111 380919 380946 595576 595668 12522 12552 466071 466120 753780 753811 3851 3852 595271 595445 684091 684126 906671 907100 208215 208262 352126 352500 352728 353076 535251 535318 525410 525446 B 645980 646075 B 646652 646724 184921 184948 59645 59649 148946 148949 254876 254947 336566 336690 379278 379284 37195 37324 202934 202935 230280 231000 231751 232043 231327 231457 B 295215 295217 B 330128 330138 457401 457500 590258 590448 591200 591707 531751 531810 B-76- B 727736 838144 838382 B 243074 243080 296007 296446 297001 297262 477625 477750 399707 399714 411237 411556 611240 613921 630149 630155 B 799173 799292 B 800094 800398 B 802774 802844 B 293560 293564 B 104620 104630 B 333787 333927 B 483279 483286 822196 822315 88654 709139 709222 752781 752990 793386 793416 54001 54044 70620 292479 292500 588025 588238 741571 741580 B-84- B 370273 370286 520482 520500 589908 590184 679834 679835 B-86- 101686 101692 B 148647 148652 544491 544500 624001 624006 821571 821770 416093 416100 121797 121828 B-90- B 172967 172999 (App.) B 173941 174000 (Mem.) B 201001 201288 490265 490465 696497 696501 B-96- 15999 16000 59199 59223 68443 68450 369003 369006 B-98- B 63249 63262 (App.) 352362 352500 498751 499500 B 728945 729044 838926 839010 872603 873080 860251 860255 86366 87000 87751 88500 90901 91772 127323 127325 395811 396104 970480 970482 100- 963089 963140 117001 117030 963889 963915 582116 582121 101- 128298 128301 B-102- B 34033 84054 279680 279680 393641 393741 103- 22424 22437 48061 48315 175961 176250 483875	L. U. B-105- B 309624 309641 316683 316721 666797 B-106- 712254 712278 964490 964493 B 36177 36270 B-108- B 114955 115028 703516 704193 704251 704831 705001 705750 863317 863672 958535 959059 412858 413118 693737 693750 770187 770626 955651 955695 761325 761330 897279 897396 43578 43579 419544 419593 932184 B 80440 80452 50306 402441 402487 311791 311803 727758 727760 98952 98980 431771 432000 B 478507 478513 615001 615117 759064 759098 15094 15113 B-203- 621479 952086 952108 625895 625922 B-206- B 321856 321860 583084 583104 650428 650429 727796 727801 B-212- 126988 B 238373 238374 705563 705570 706501 706552 B 747264 747325 B-213- 62570 62582 668112 668233 131898 131909 B 471869 471883 663792 664196 24056 (Misc.) 26450 26744 304724 304739 579023 579024 B-216- 151175 151177 B 752020 752021 164345 164313 223432 223437 B-220- 216527 216555 B 344751 B 716523 716543 767851 767924 B-224- B 176389 176733 B 513974 514186 696615 696683 8401 B 42389 842420 193208 193211 656862 656943 B-227- B 463877 463887 64011 725104 725158 36275 36293 712666 B 266084 266105 B-232- 135751 135771 B 462326 462332 604491 604500 B-234- B 78108 78168 B 308467 308474 574518 574538 B-236- B 727363 727373 773213 773214 17012 17024 45702 45716 92355 92400 726901 726909 28066 (Orig.) 359089 359250 452758 452789 414501 414636 385764 385779 282751 282768 990736 990750 421032 421067 241- 119974 119980 B-244- B 16616 16634 684201 684292 752028 752029 922311 922710 665655 665661 B-246- B 335054 335069 571788 571837 B-249- B 153870 153932 761391 761423 689262 689265 243300 243326 734613 734633 348019 348024 747735 747752 689337 689366	L. U. B-258- B 80718 80721 739409 739430 500542 500546 856536 856577 B-260- 46099 46130 B 328268 328270 B 587608 587638 33271 33295 680331 680395 741787 741804 766666 766667 B-266- B 256551 256661 B 350096 350100 686425 686447 643423 643424 78751 78789 B 338978 339000 725416 725421 184353 184424 16710 16848 820580 820584 B-272- B 475535 475546 B-273- B 174771 174788 823531 823556 275- 29111 291519 673946 673974 202808 203040 B 469525 469553 953613 953646 B-277- B 464591 465000 500367 500445 549611 549750 675761 677130 750001 750690 592489 670203 670209 311214 730690 730695 848892 848929 252566 717670 717696 B-283- 645299 645301 699699 700139 284- 319897 320011 552170 552225 162150 162153 343569 343574 757309 757333 B-288- 52738 B 221210 221226 258297 258371 B-289- B 215540 215550 443845 443868 649084 649088 290- 305149 291- 182403 182419 B-292- 182325 182329 667895 752446 752478 791945 792750 B 89183 89185 69501 304218 B 796301 796360 138751 138793 805165 805220 986001 986250 57146 571432 B-297- 370256 370268 B-300- 325382 325488 198886 99900 303001 303008 727091 727092 B-302- B 274293 274305 331454 331461 406242 406375 407251 407689 408001 408278 B 476954 476971 365800 366250 923987 924000 987751 889911 955271 B 767458 767465 B-304- B 86546 86570 156861 157320 769136 769163 B 327336 327340 B-305- 716119 716173 307- 91346 91375 916517 916519 B-309- 45276 45457 B 211521 405751 406390 406919 407250 453241 453255 568202 568590 771141 771756 771989 772989 777751 778032 B 891988 892094 980579 980710 981071 981279 50267 50271 146321 146415 348851 348900 729301 729325 313- 382036 382185 673394 673430	L. U. B-316- B 87083 87118 B 339100 599994 599996 915963 916076 485910 485965 88338 88342 685610 685680 322- 1757 1768 323- 46859 46933 324- 310631 310662 142997 677176 677177 933038 933106 B-327- B 298666 298667 684276 684317 731538 731559 B-330- 313901 313907 551613 551629 609914 609915 257041 257420 622241 622267 954797 954833 B-337- 21269 21284 111001 111105 147711 147750 733163 733166 809311 809385 153426 153564 487690 487696 553993 554016 642392 642409 211869 211870 810627 810713 993248 993279 489001 489104 406061 406068 624177 624181 B-345- B 317029 367225 367233 450989 B 866649 866666 616974 616975 696580 696597 B-347- 863087 863154 B-348- 123302 534793 542077 542183 B 675588 675607 44161 442624 46165 46171 761 8070 617696 B-354- 137199 137250 193635 210751 210824 798333 798417 411281 411291 B-356- 98620 98624 666843 666976 279500 279501 336708 336743 B-359- B 317638 317642 B 737327 737329 704278 704281 747534 747593 336159 974413 974500 278960 278969 245055 245209 321235 321241 11351 11364 438536 438538 783269 783288 101995 102000 439672 744901 744926 614759 614846 748875 748908 B-369- B 77541 77554 229661 229982 230251 230450 B 250951 250963 B 257251 257308 495459 495598 751663 751686 569351 569353 B-372- 4540 4588 55398 55403 B 276396 276400 B 328889 328900 421757 421787 191045 191079 805501 805587 679562 679605 693886 693905 913398 913402 127309 127363 372101 372102 314110 314132 657071 657074 1507 1531 B-387- 142417 142440 B 322919 322923 648204 648212 618484 618486 B-388- 756360 756365 310615 310628 115501 116250 753061 753456 753751 754452 755251 755749
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L. U. 390—(Cont.)	L. U. B-468—	L. U. B-468—	L. U. B-468—	L. U. B-624—	L. U. B-702—	L. U. B-702—	L. U. B-702—	L. U. B-702—	L. U. B-702—
357499 557560	B 200363 200384	B 200363 200384	B 200363 200384	B 311505 690925	400944 400961	400944 400961	400944 400961	400944 400961	400944 400961
818251 818445	B 355331 355333	B 355331 355333	B 355331 355333	B 690911 690925	235458 235458	235458 235458	235458 235458	235458 235458	235458 235458
818899 820067	457157 457176	457157 457176	457157 457176	505351 505500	241198 241287	241198 241287	241198 241287	241198 241287	241198 241287
898548 898750	63751 63782	63751 63782	63751 63782	604742 604742	244396 244416	244396 244416	244396 244416	244396 244416	244396 244416
898355 898500	323692 323700	323692 323700	323692 323700	604742 604742	B 431898 431903	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942
B-391— 383512 383513	566028 566108	566028 566108	566028 566108	604742 604742	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942
B 596860 596878	B 725613 725619	B 725613 725619	B 725613 725619	604742 604742	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942
393— 806646 806677	B 474— 200251 200365	B 474— 200251 200365	B 474— 200251 200365	604742 604742	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942
394— 187801 187831	505682 505683	505682 505683	505682 505683	604742 604742	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942
B-395— 697426 697437	B 74498 74498	B 74498 74498	B 74498 74498	604742 604742	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942
396— 63404 63405	800934 801000	800934 801000	800934 801000	604742 604742	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942
53251 53314	61787 61800	61787 61800	61787 61800	604742 604742	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942
198674 198750	725251 725259	725251 725259	725251 725259	604742 604742	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942
384298 384299	B 835124 835159	B 835124 835159	B 835124 835159	604742 604742	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942
72276 72280	73011 73175	73011 73175	73011 73175	604742 604742	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942
871777 871940	217621 217624	217621 217624	217621 217624	604742 604742	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942
398— 722681 722689	255375 255389	255375 255389	255375 255389	604742 604742	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942
670501 670513	B 288746 288768	B 288746 288768	B 288746 288768	604742 604742	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942
400— 494580 494626	B 298081 298170	B 298081 298170	B 298081 298170	604742 604742	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942
403— 139312	B 319518 319572	B 319518 319572	B 319518 319572	604742 604742	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942
503510 503563	B 390173 390174	B 390173 390174	B 390173 390174	604742 604742	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942
737548 737587	575306 575335	575306 575335	575306 575335	604742 604742	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942
405— 742801 742807	11638 11638	11638 11638	11638 11638	604742 604742	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942
539665 539700	189479 189479	189479 189479	189479 189479	604742 604742	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942
332676 332698	718772 718775	718772 718775	718772 718775	604742 604742	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942
B-407— 355001 718225	734741 734754	734741 734754	734741 734754	604742 604742	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942
718225 718253	221003 221006	221003 221006	221003 221006	604742 604742	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942
734751 734756	717987 718005	717987 718005	717987 718005	604742 604742	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942
149674 149676	975001 975182	975001 975182	975001 975182	604742 604742	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942
139627 139629	789085 789092	789085 789092	789085 789092	604742 604742	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942
323076 323175	B 463112 463113	B 463112 463113	B 463112 463113	604742 604742	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942
899282 899296	661930 661934	661930 661934	661930 661934	604742 604742	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942
482718 482875	125937 125941	125937 125941	125937 125941	604742 604742	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942
491490 491497	209072 209131	209072 209131	209072 209131	604742 604742	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942
740213 740227	276516 276542	276516 276542	276516 276542	604742 604742	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942
B-412— 139041 139045	500135 500136	500135 500136	500135 500136	604742 604742	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942
B 240047 240171	619165 619179	619165 619179	619165 619179	604742 604742	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942
414403 414304	98322 98375	98322 98375	98322 98375	604742 604742	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942
779262 779317	562419 562420	562419 562420	562419 562420	604742 604742	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942
412— 41291	76533 76533	76533 76533	76533 76533	604742 604742	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942
108703 108716	334113 334113	334113 334113	334113 334113	604742 604742	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942
784112 784193	359749 359757	359749 359757	359749 359757	604742 604742	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942
153824 153839	B 464262 464294	B 464262 464294	B 464262 464294	604742 604742	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942
759431 759440	357545 357580	357545 357580	357545 357580	604742 604742	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942
762165 762168	380609 380680	380609 380680	380609 380680	604742 604742	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942
823105 823145	634290 634500	634290 634500	634290 634500	604742 604742	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942
148037 148038	819751 819786	819751 819786	819751 819786	604742 604742	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942
872821 872881	587449 587450	587449 587450	587449 587450	604742 604742	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942
B-420— B 90375 90551	823603 823656	823603 823656	823603 823656	604742 604742	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942
B 262479 262491	292570 292591	292570 292591	292570 292591	604742 604742	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942
438126 438134	641384 641388	641384 641388	641384 641388	604742 604742	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942
711511 711511	761309 761309	761309 761309	761309 761309	604742 604742	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942
20731 20731	442225 442297	442225 442297	442225 442297	604742 604742	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942
B-423— 365543 365565	942065 942172	942065 942172	942065 942172	604742 604742	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942
424— 49538 49539	896269 896280	896269 896280	896269 896280	604742 604742	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942
709850 709863	B 502— 753069 753100	B 502— 753069 753100	B 502— 753069 753100	604742 604742	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942
27557 27610	B 505— 323063 323250	B 505— 323063 323250	B 505— 323063 323250	604742 604742	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942
857246 857275	323690 324495	323690 324495	323690 324495	604742 604742	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942
145407 145489	439207 439214	439207 439214	439207 439214	604742 604742	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942
874514 874536	506784 507000	506784 507000	506784 507000	604742 604742	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942
B-431— 652264 652305	547307 547500	547307 547500	547307 547500	604742 604742	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942
693557 693570	681001 681248	681001 681248	681001 681248	604742 604742	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942
B-434— 156371 156447	818501 818501	818501 818501	818501 818501	604742 604742	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942
220019 220019	954001 954048	954001 954048	954001 954048	604742 604742	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942	435924 435942
B 843071 843090	525203 525214	525203 525214	525203 525214	604742 604742	43				

L. U.	533320	533360	L. U.	B-1000—	B 23251	23277	L. U.	B-1060—	B 138751	138798	L. U.	710762	710805	L. U.	121479	121490	L. U.	B-1306—	B 183629	183750	L. U.	B-322920	B 322920	449—850710-716.
933—	575733		B-1000—	B 185535	185592		B-1060—	B 365944	366000		B-1140—	710762	710805	B-1238—366081	366116		B-1306—	B 205986	205996	B-1307—	B 234501	234619	464—877589, 591.	
934—	808262		B-1002—	B 262112	262500		B-1061—	B 942599	942725		B-1141—	710762	710805	B-1240—	B 744520		B-1307—	B 843501	843619	B-1307—	B 125396	125406	470—323695.	
B-935—	917523	917788	B-1002—	B 44261	44660		B-1061—	B 156471	156645		B-1142—	710762	710805	B-1240—	B 733178	733218	B-1307—	B 125396	125406	B-1307—	B 125396	125406	B-505—954044-047.	
B-936—	280881		B-1004—	B 462872	462875		B-1062—	B 310501	310526		B-1143—	710762	710805	B-1242—	B 102279	102294	B-1310—	B 774001	774051	B-1310—	B 774001	774051	B-518—276313, 702626.	
B-937—	581934	581962	B-1005—	B 202316	202500		B-1064—	B 95180	95360		B-1144—	710762	710805	B-1243—	B 84877	85280	B-1311—	B 456915	456924	B-1311—	B 456915	456924	531—747821, 823-825.	
B-938—	239340	239397	B-1006—	B 297001	297253		B-1065—	B 437597	437604		B-1145—	710762	710805	B-1244—	B 84877	85280	B-1312—	B 724662	724662	B-1312—	B 724662	724662	544—319441-461.	
939—	782263	782272	B-1007—	B 155323	155499		B-1066—	B 248244	248250		B-1146—	710762	710805	B-1245—	B 84877	85280	B-1313—	B 456915	456924	B-1313—	B 456915	456924	572—123622-627.	
940—	699218	699263	B-1008—	B 183955	184052		B-1067—	B 97633	97654		B-1147—	710762	710805	B-1246—	B 84877	85280	B-1314—	B 456915	456924	B-1314—	B 456915	456924	596—258893, 894.	
B-941—	359286	359307	B-1009—	B 554251	554325		B-1068—	B 250461	250465		B-1148—	710762	710805	B-1247—	B 84877	85280	B-1315—	B 456915	456924	B-1315—	B 456915	456924	614—829581, 587.	
942—	420174		B-1010—	B 220075	220078		B-1069—	B 916968	920166		B-1149—	710762	710805	B-1248—	B 84877	85280	B-1316—	B 456915	456924	B-1316—	B 456915	456924	B-624—862762, 784.	
B-943—	431397	431418	B-1011—	B 661639	690448		B-1070—	B 243819	243971		B-1150—	710762	710805	B-1249—	B 84877	85280	B-1317—	B 456915	456924	B-1317—	B 456915	456924	786, 788, 794, 801.	
B-944—	432601	432688	B-1012—	B 953868	953874		B-1071—	B 409347	409424		B-1151—	710762	710805	B-1250—	B 84877	85280	B-1318—	B 456915	456924	B-1318—	B 456915	456924	805, 806, 809, 811.	
B-945—	104101	104169	B-1013—	B 161731	161906		B-1072—	B 271726	271733		B-1152—	710762	710805	B-1251—	B 84877	85280	B-1319—	B 456915	456924	B-1319—	B 456915	456924	812, 814, 817, 830.	
B-946—	750830	750863	B-1014—	B 315790	316720		B-1073—	B 955759	955773		B-1153—	710762	710805	B-1252—	B 84877	85280	B-1320—	B 456915	456924	B-1320—	B 456915	456924	833, 840, 847, 850.	
B-947—	756608		B-1015—	B 75714	75730		B-1074—	B 388452	388467		B-1154—	710762	710805	B-1253—	B 84877	85280	B-1321—	B 456915	456924	B-1321—	B 456915	456924	857, 864.	
B-948—	192103	192136	B-1016—	B 404132	404138		B-1075—	B 236938	236953		B-1155—	710762	710805	B-1254—	B 84877	85280	B-1322—	B 456915	456924	B-1322—	B 456915	456924	637—754383, 579, 580.	
B-949—	10272	10279	B-1017—	B 778582	778594		B-1076—	B 100406	100410		B-1156—	710762	710805	B-1255—	B 84877	85280	B-1323—	B 456915	456924	B-1323—	B 456915	456924	653—258893, 894.	
B-950—	743605	743669	B-1018—	B 872734	872793		B-1077—	B 673704	673714		B-1157—	710762	710805	B-1256—	B 84877	85280	B-1324—	B 456915	456924	B-1324—	B 456915	456924	669—52006-010, 021-030.	
B-951—	345332	345340	B-1019—	B 75960	75969		B-1078—	B 408306	408324		B-1158—	710762	710805	B-1257—	B 84877	85280	B-1325—	B 456915	456924	B-1325—	B 456915	456924	674—721522.	
B-952—	178677	178677	B-1020—	B 693916	693938		B-1079—	B 716422	716427		B-1159—	710762	710805	B-1258—	B 84877	85280	B-1326—	B 456915	456924	B-1326—	B 456915	456924	751—99751-903, 905-908, 910-919, 921-927.	
B-953—	776449	776771	B-1021—	B 53605	53670		B-1080—	B 159343	159388		B-1160—	710762	710805	B-1259—	B 84877	85280	B-1327—	B 456915	456924	B-1327—	B 456915	456924	772—788272, 275, 276.	
B-954—	718011	718038	B-1022—	B 225445			B-1081—	B 686326	686344		B-1161—	710762	710805	B-1260—	B 84877	85280	B-1328—	B 456915	456924	B-1328—	B 456915	456924	817—944731-735.	
B-955—	744176	744180	B-1023—	B 90016	90019		B-1082—	B 80209	80251		B-1162—	710762	710805	B-1261—	B 84877	85280	B-1329—	B 456915	456924	B-1329—	B 456915	456924	838—52869, 870.	
B-956—	152394	152468	B-1024—	B 15900	15930		B-1083—	B 351917	351925		B-1163—	710762	710805	B-1262—	B 84877	85280	B-1330—	B 456915	456924	B-1330—	B 456915	456924	858—52869, 870.	
B-957—	306244	306300	B-1025—	B 950871	950874		B-1084—	B 440258			B-1164—	710762	710805	B-1263—	B 84877	85280	B-1331—	B 456915	456924	B-1331—	B 456915	456924	858—52869, 870.	
B-958—	729061	729062	B-1026—	B 96953	96957		B-1085—	B 17207	71521		B-1165—	710762	710805	B-1264—	B 84877	85280	B-1332—	B 456915	456924	B-1332—	B 456915	456924	858—52869, 870.	
B-959—	38694	38773	B-1027—	B 269056	269061		B-1086—	B 537079	537113		B-1166—	710762	710805	B-1265—	B 84877	85280	B-1333—	B 456915	456924	B-1333—	B 456915	456924	858—52869, 870.	
B-960—	269484	269485	B-1028—	B 300996	300929		B-1087—	B 78754	78775		B-1167—	710762	710805	B-1266—	B 84877	85280	B-1334—	B 456915	456924	B-1334—	B 456915	456924	858—52869, 870.	
B-961—	116977	116992	B-1029—	B 473225	473244		B-1088—	B 314620	314634		B-1168—	710762	710805	B-1267—	B 84877	85280	B-1335—	B 456915	456924	B-1335—	B 456915	456924	858—52869, 870.	
B-962—	117285	117290	B-1030—	B 361153	361165		B-1089—	B 198370	198449		B-1169—	710762	710805	B-1268—	B 84877	85280	B-1336—	B 456915	456924	B-1336—	B 456915	456924	858—52869, 870.	
B-963—	118208	118224	B-1031—	B 55501	55584		B-1090—	B 320646	320669		B-1170—	710762	710805	B-1269—	B 84877	85280	B-1337—	B 456915	456924	B-1337—	B 456915	456924	858—52869, 870.	
B-964—	119742	119756	B-1032—	B 770973	770976		B-1091—	B 62366	62370		B-1171—	710762	710805	B-1270—	B 84877	85280	B-1338—	B 456915	456924	B-1338—	B 456915	456924	858—52869, 870.	
B-965—	120536	120549	B-1033—	B 92700			B-1092—	B 32066	32067		B-1172—	710762	710805	B-1271—	B 84877	85280	B-1339—	B 456915	456924	B-1339—	B 456915	456924	858—52869, 870.	
B-966—	121288	121300	B-1034—	B 771205			B-1093—	B 497026	497075		B-1173—	710762	710805	B-1272—	B 84877	85280	B-1340—	B 456915	456924	B-1340—	B 456915	456924	858—52869, 870.	
B-967—	121842	121873	B-1035—	B 629255	629291		B-1094—	B 1095	295365		B-1174—	710762	710805	B-1273—	B 84877	85280	B-1341—	B 456915	456924	B-1341—	B 456915	456924	858—52869, 870.	
B-968—	123669	123705	B-1036—	B 882960	882981		B-1095—	B 155475	155494		B-1175—	710762	710805	B-1274—	B 84877	85280	B-1342—	B 456915	456924	B-1342—	B 456915	456924	858—52869, 870.	
B-969—	124041	124052	B-1037—	B 881831	881829		B-1096—	B 913334	914020		B-1176—	710762	710805	B-1275—	B 84877	85280	B-1343—	B 456915	456924	B-1343—	B 456915	456924	858—52869, 870.	
B-970—	125029	125049	B-1038—	B 169452	169712		B-1097—	B 57963	57967		B-1177—	710762	710805	B-1276—	B 84877	85280	B-1344—	B 456915	456924	B-1344—	B 456915	456924	858—52869, 870.	
B-971—	125693	125705	B-1039—	B 504270	504312		B-1098—	B 41064	41073		B-1178—	710762	710805	B-1277—	B 84877	85280	B-1345—	B 456915	456924	B-1345—	B 456915	456924	858—52869, 870.	
B-972—	126370	126384	B-1040—	B 17176	17177		B-1099—	B 364289			B-1179—	710762	710805	B-1278—	B 84877	85280	B-1346—	B 456915	456924	B-1346—	B 456915	456924	858—52869, 870.	
B-973—	127856	127863	B-1041—	B 32166	32166		B-1100—	B 438533	438379		B-1180—	710762	710805	B-1279—	B 84877	85280	B-1347—	B 456915	456924	B-1347—	B 456915	456924	858—52869, 870.	
B-974—	128764	128770	B-1042—	B 160092	160144		B-1101—	B 438062	438065		B-1181—	710762	710805	B-1280—	B 84877	85280	B-1348—	B 456915	456924	B-1348—	B 456915	456924	858—52869, 870.	
B-975—	129505	129517	B-1043—	B 504270	504312		B-1102—	B 683712	683774		B-1182—	710762	710805	B-1281—	B 84877	85280	B-1349—	B 456915	456924	B-1349—	B 456915	456924	858—52869, 870.	
B-976—	129598	129594	B-1044—	B 17176	17177		B-1103—	B 328639	328684		B-1183—	710762	710805	B-1282—	B 84877	85280	B-1350—	B 456915	456924	B-1350—	B 456915	456924	858—52869, 870.	
B-977—	129598	129594	B-1045—	B 32166	32166		B-1104—	B 280060	280061		B-1184—	710762	710805	B-1283—	B 84877	85280	B-1351—	B 456915	456924	B-1351—	B 456915	456924	858—52869, 870.	
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<p>L. U. 31-399708, 709. 35-182424. 40-917790, 987796. 989021. B-42-119600. 46-1081, 1080, 673904. 912, 952, 970, 985. 674017, 044, 070. 128, 187, 188, 225. 675024, 053, 071. 075, 205, 224, 341. 419, 559, 642, 654. 758, 770. B-42-2012, 2039, 2113. 2168, 2188, 2197. 2213, 2224, 2798. 2889, 2892, 2894. 2961, 3077, 3222. 3239, 3308, 3324. 3425, 3443, 3521. 3562, 3661, 3682. B 196150, 563908. 324, 364, 532, 628. 629, 657, 752, 828. 845, 851, 860, 996. 964012, 950, 987. 116, 128, 129, 183. 235, 268, 277, 536. 551, 587, 626, 645. 646, 663, 691, 822. 835, 838, 860, 876. 963, 965004, 109. 117, 118, 146, 338. 566318, 353, 856. 870, B 774870, 960. 81147, 816109, 979. 815854, 870, 116. 945, 977, 817714. 787, 854, 882. 818101, 459, 486. 714, 816, 867, 900. 909, 819011, 030. 111, 125, 151, 329. 412, 413, 439, 533. 550-570, 762, 928. 820154, 862578, 611. 777, 859, 880, 924. 939, 863001, 215. 405, 421, 428, 573. 610, 677, 703, 737. 864012, 198, 763. 790, 798, 865607. 608, 638. 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